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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

and Prospects in Eastern Calhour sty-What Stockmen are Doing and Homer.

few days were spent in the vicinity of , Calhoun Co., the past week, looking e country and noting how the season rned out for the farmers in that sec-It is very apparent that the lack of in July seriously affected most of the Up to that time the season had very favorable, as shown by the excelay crop secured. But the lack of ire when most needed has shortened otato crop, and aided by the ever precut-worm, cut down the corn to half a crop. Oats were also light, not as they should. Wheat, on the other is much better than expected early in as bare of fruit as if it were mid-win-Some fields of beans gave fair promise yield, but there are not many in this

first stop was made at E. C. Rouse's. rell known breeder of Poland- Chinas, we found a large and thrifty herd of reed, the special favorites in this secin fact we did not see any others ng our visit. And the good work done the breeders can be seen on every farm re a hog is kept, most of them looking the roughbreds. Mr. Ronse's herd will epresented at the Exposition, and our ers who are there can see for themselves tyle of hog he has adopted as his stand-At the head of his herd is the boar Egbert (Vol. 12 O. P. C. R.), sired by ise 5795, dam Princess Variety. This was bred by J. M. Klever, of Bloomingg, Ohio. King Egbert is a yearling, wed May 21, 1889. We saw him soon this arrival in Michigan last fall, and ight him an excellent young pig. He eveloped into a large, compact, even with a back rib and quarter which will t the requirements of the feeder and the er. He has a fine ear, well shaped , and stands up as square on his legs as er, with plenty of bone to carry his He weighs about 450 pounds, and del hog. Then Mr. Rouse has secured ber pig, bred by Marsh & Close, of lowa, sired by Lawrence's Young on, which he intends to breed to the ck of King Egbert. This is a very vigorfoung animal, with every promise of deing into a large, handsome hog. He rell grown for his age, with a good coat, ity of bone, and showing a vigorous con-

A number of litters of pigs were looked ver, and their similarity in style and aparance showed conclusively that King ghert is a stock hog. One of these litters as from May Bird (Vol. 12), by Warsaw 1, bred by S. C. Schellenburg, of Ohio. tter from Model 2d 47680, by Tecomseh 4d 15827. A litter from Midnight 3d 1. 12), by De Ef 13897, a son of Corwin nce. Also one from Oxford Maid (Vol 12). ed by Marsh & Close, of Jessup, Iowa, ited by Biocky Tom, a hcg bred by Coffan Brothers, of Danvers, Illinois. The teding of these sows is excellent, and ere are some of them, notably Midnight that are very choice show animals. In Mr. Rouse has 13 brood sows, and a fine inch of young pigs to select from. om this farm we drove over to that of

S. Harris, who keeps himself busy with herd of Polands also. His stock boar is pest, by King Butler, a hog we have onaly refered to in the FARMER. He will be followed by a yearling called Ben's tum (Vol. 12), sired by J. M. K., dam birdie Harris out of C. W. Jones' Birdie. This hog will be at the Detrcit Exposition, with some others from this herd, and no one will have a walk-over in the classes where | idea of their value.

they are shown. Among the brood tows is Jessie B., bred by the Barnes' Brothers, of Byron, and one of the pen which took first prize at the last State Fair. This is one of the famous Cora Bell family. Another is the sow Cora, by Consolation, dam Schellenberg's Cora. She has a fine litter of pigs, six in number, and she and some of the pigs will be seen at Datroit. A fine young sow is Susie by Blue Blood, out of Fancy. Mr. Harris is just as enthusiastic for the Poland-China as when his years were fewer and his avoirdupols less.

It is but a short walk from the Harris farm to that of W. C. Ashley, who is also a breeder of Polands. Here we saw the grand old sire Old Zack 4445, now eight years old, and showing up wonderfully well, as did a brood sow of the same age, and a regular breeder. Mr. Ashley thinks them the oldest pair in Michigan. A young boar by Old Zick, and from Lady Belle, will be at the head of the herd hereafter. He is as even a pig, as well formed, and shows as much quality as any young hog we have seen. The brood sows here are Lady Belle 2d by Tempest, dam Lady Belle by Garfield, bred by C. W. Jones, and tracing to U. S. 1195. She has a very fine litter of pigs by O'd Zack. X L 3d, a fall pig, sired by O'd Zack, dam I X L by Ashley's Perfection, is a good one, and a number of the young sows will be kept as breeders.

At the Valentine Brothers we saw the first Shorthorns. They still keep up their herd, and have the Rose of Sharon bull purchased from John Chilson, of Hanover, at the head of their herd. He was sired by Renick Wild Eyes, owned by Mr. Ball, of Hamburg, and out of a Rose of Sharon cow. Here we saw a fine pair of mules which are used on the farm. They are great workers, and had no signs of the perversity of temper which popular opinion ascribes to the mule family.

Across the road from this farm is that of Mr. Ansterburg, who last season started a and firmed about the tiles. flock of Cotswolds. He has had good luck with them, has some big lambs, and feels entirely satisfied with his investment. The ram at the head of the flock is a big stout fellow, weighing about 450 lbs.

While we are talking about sheep, we must

refer to the Merino flock of W. E. Ansterberg. Last fall we noticed that he had purchased a stock ram bred by W. E. Kennedy, and he has his first crop of lambs. There were 43 raised in all, 42 of which are yet in every respect a fine lot. They invariably have the form of their sire. We never saw a lot which gives better promise of sound constitution. A half dozen of the ram lambs are extra fine ones, and are nearly as large as the yearlings in the flock. It is evident Mr. Ansterburg had a big streak of luck when he secured that ram. When we looked him over last fall we thought he might lack a little in oil for a good sire, the only point we could criticize. This season he is throwing considerably more oil, and his lambs do not show any deficiency in this respect. This ram, which has been named Major McKinley, was sired by Kennedy's Banker (Jas. Forbes 351), he by Farnham's Banker 410. a son of Rich's Banker 408. His dam was the show ewe Nuggett, illustrated in Vol. 1 of the Michigan Register, and sired by Banker Wrinkley 819; 2d dam, S. H. Farrington (31) by Cassius (257); 3d dam by Dean's Little Wrinkley 58. It is a strong pedigree, the dam being sired by a son of Banker 408, giving a double cross of Rich blood through the best ram it has produced, and with a strong infusion of Hammond blcod through the dam of Cassius (257). It is safe to say few flocks in the State have raised as many good lambs from the same number of ewes as has this one.

A short stop was made at Mr. U. Marteeny's, who has a nice farm and is a neat farmer. He keeps good grade stock, feeds cattle, and makes a success of his business. While a native of the Keystone State he has

become thoroughly acclimated in Michigan. Near him is Fred Benham, also a thrifiv young farmer, who has a fine farm, excellent buildings, and keeps a large flock of grade Merinos and grade Shorthorn cattle. He has just finished a big barn, with stone foundation, which is well arranged. The basement will be used for sheep, and it is light and airy, with good ventilation. Besides the windows on the sides and end is a sliding one three by eight feet, to the south, which makes it as light as could be desired, and remedies the greatest defect in most

basements where stock is kept. As usual, rain interferred with our visit and prevented us from seeing a number we had intended. We find that the American trotter has a great number of admirers in this vicinity among the farmers, and that a number of well bred sires have been intro-duced and are being largely used. We shall refer to some of them next week.

FROM reports and inquiries it appears that the barley crop in this State was got in good condition. The yield, however, is not a good as usual, while the grain is light. The unfavorable conditions which affected the oat crop seems to have had a similar effect upon barley.

A CAR-LOAD of sheep was shipped to Texas from Saline last week by Mr. H. Bronson. Sheep are getting scarce, and those who own them have quite an exalted

DRAINAGE OF LOW LAND.

LEXINGTON, July 29, 1890 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a piece of land which is rather low and which I wish to underdrain, there being plenty of fall for an outlet. The top of the land is mostly sand, underlaid in some places by clay and in others by quick sand, and about three feet from the surface I find a hard pan which will not let the water down through.

Would you advise me to lay tile, and if so how should I put them in so that the quicksand will not run in and fill them up? am aware that to some extent the water will soak through the tile, but will it do so sufficiently to drain land if the joints were closed enough to keep out the quicksand? Please answer through the FARMER.

F. L. WALTHER. To this inquiry, Prof. Sam'l Johnson, of

Lansing, furnishes the following reply: I should advise, by all means, the use of tile in the drainage of this land. While you have clay and quicksand in spots under the surface soil, the hard pan which you estimates about three feet from the surface, will give a good bottom for the tile at a proper

"With plenty of fall," as stated, there will be very little danger of the quicksand filling the tile. It may be advisable to cover the tiles where they join with a strip of tarred paper, especially in those places where the quicksand is most troublesome, If there should be any deep cuts that increases the difficulty, and in those it might be advisable to use the longer sewer pipe with collars, as these can be laid more easily. With the tile once well laid and plenty of fall, there will be no difficulty about the drainage of the land and very little risk of trouble from the quicksand, especially after the earth has become settled

ROAD-MAKING.

Last Saturday we rode out to the home of Mr. J. D. Perry, of Redford, to look over a piece of road which he has had under his charge as highway commissioner for over 40 years. Mr. Perry had seen several articles and discussions in the FARMER upon road-making, and thought a statement of his experience the flock. We examined a number of them, in the business might be of some value. He and a better all around lot it would be hard does not claim to be gifted with any special eason, Fruit is a most utter failure. to find. They are big lambs, have good fitness for making roads, or to have any inrd after orchard was passed which forms, big bone, are square built, and in tricate system which would require peculiar ability to understand. He has simply used good common sense, and put in practice a system of economical management of labor which successful farmers must use in managing their farms. He has also been aided by the good sense of his neighbors, who knew when they were well served, insisted upon his keeping his position, and

worked under his orders. The situation of the road which has been under the care of Mr. Perry for so long a time is not a favorable one for road making. It runs through a level country with a clay and clay loam soil, with a sand ridge here and there. The clay cuts into deep ruts during the fall and spring rains, and there is no gravel within reach. Mr. Perry socn discovered that the usual system of road work would never keep up a good road, and change must be made. He determined to begin at the bottom and have the work done on a system which could make the work of some benefit to the public. He laid out a road bed wide enough for three teams to pass abreast. The ditches were cleaned out, and the dirt thrown into the middle of the road. It was then leveled, worked with a harrow, and finally rolled, care being taken to maintain a grade from the center to the sides, so that no water would stand or the road. To make this grade with as little labor as possible, he devised a machine which may be regarded as one of the pioneer road machines. He secured an old saw blade from a mill, and bolted it to an oak plank eight feet long and three inches thick. To this he attached a tongue, using wagon tire stretched into a half circle, the wo ends turned up against the plank and bolted to it, with holes punched in the center of the tire through which a bolt was run into and through the tongue, secured by a nut below. This machine was then hung to the forward wheels of a farm wagon, and the road machine was complete at an ex pense of \$5. It has been constantly in use for twenty years, and will last ten years more if necessary. Mr. Perry has it arranged so he can call out a man when one is need ed to scrape the road, such as after rains when ruts are cut by teams. These are scraped level, the roadway kept even so that travel will not be on the sides, which always results in the dirt being pushed into the ditches, filling them up, and leaving the road with deep mudholes and ruts. On this piece of road the ditches and sides of the oad are grassed over, because it is neve necessary to clean them out, the center o the road being kept so level that it is always used. When any roughness is shown, half day's work with the scraper remedies it, and the result is a road bed which would do for speeding horses upon. But, our readers will say, there must be a great deal of work put on that piece of road. Well, that is the

very point we are coming to. The farmer

in that road district do not work out over

half their tax, Mr. Perry holding their war-

most unpromising country for good roads, kept in excellent shape, and at half the cost which the ordinary highways entail upon the farmers living near them. It is simply the result of a sensible system, persisted in from year to year, and carried on under the same management. We saw pieces of road near it which had evidently been worked upon the old system. The sides had been plowed up, the dirt thrown in ungainly heaps in the center of the road and never leveled. The teams passing scught the sides of the road to escape pulling through the piles of dirt, and the ditches are soon filled up with the dirt pressed into them by the teams, Perhaps some of our readers may get an idea from Mr. Perry's practice which will be of benefit in helping correct one of the greatest evils farmers must submit to under the usual system of managing road taxes-miserable out costly reads.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR FAR-MERS.

The Situation of Agriculture in this State Sure to Improve.

At the meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' Club last week Mr. S. S. Bailey read a paper on "What Shall we Raise to Compete with the West?" which was listened to with much interest and brought out considerable discussion. The meeting was reported in full by the Grand Rapids Engle, from which we take the following extracts. Mr. Bailey's paper being given entire:

In discussing this question we must take into consideration not only the present condition of our country, but what the future promises us as well. There are tides in the farmer's life as well as in the ocean. The depression of today may be only the neces-sary schooling that we need in order that we may more wisely plan for the future. Have we not all been extravagant beyond our means, and borrowed too much from the future, expecting that good times would last always, without intermission?

There are but few products that we are willing to concede the west can raise chearer than we can. These are mainly wheat, oats, corn, beef, pork and wool. They may raise horses cheaper but such have no mar-ket value east as compared with our horses. While they can raise corn and oa's cheeper than we can, they get but little more than half the price we do for the same products. In fact we buy these products of the west and feed the same in order that we may devote our farms to the raising of such products as our home market and diversified indus-tries demand—while the west can raise wheat and beef and pork cheaper than we can, it is questionable whether their net returns from the land and from the capital invested are greater than with us. When we make, their primitive way of living, their self-denial of many of the necessaries as well as the more moderate luxuries of life, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the west receives less compensation for the care and labor bestowed than we do. If this be true, we need not seriously ask the ques-tion, "What shall we raise to enable us to compete with the west?" We need only to make the same sacrifice and practice the same self-denial to make our net gains much greater than theirs. Their farms, when improved and fully equipped with buildings. with like improvements and buildings though the buildings be made at double the cost of curs. It will not be ten years, and will most seriously ask, what shall we raise to enable us to compete with the States bor-dering on the great chain of lakes that extend from New York to Minnesota? west will find a distant market for its products, but all these States will find a home market for all their products. Between the fortieth and forty-fifth latitude, included in these lakes are located more manufacturin industries than in all the rest of the Amer can continent, with South America included The population of the eight States bordering on the great lakes was in 1879 in round numbers 17,500,000 and in all the other States only 20,000,000. In 1880 the same eight states contained nearly 22,000,000 against 28,000,000 in all the other States, and from estimates these eight States in this year 1890, will contain a population of 28,000,000 against 38,000,000 for all the other States and territories, showing that these eight States contain, and are likely to continue to contain for a long time in the future, nearly two-fifths of all the population in the United States. Who is to feed them? The census returns for 1890 so far show that the populs ion in the country among the farmers hardy holds its own, but is largely increased in the cities and manufacturing centers. If this state of things continues the farmers in 1891 in these eight States will have over 6,000,000 more to feed than during the last decade, and before the year 1900 this number likely to be increased to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000. These millions will not wan all wheat or corn or beef, or pork, or wool but they will want very largely the variou products of mixed farming—such as all the country in the states to which reference has and fruits of all kinds, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, mutton and fresh meats of home production, all of which will tax the

farmer to his utmost to furnish a full sup-In the light of what has been said we can not but come to the conclusion that in order to compete with the West we have no need te materially change course of farming What we need is a mitle better farming s more of it-less area in wheat but better cultivation and more wheat to the acre—less scrub cattle, and horses, and sheep and other stock and more of better breeds- a great many less poor cows and more good ones; a much larger area in all the better varieties of fruit, that our own wants may be amply sup-plied; while we export largely both east and west; less indulgence in all the fashionable and hurtful luxuries and more in those of and wealth to the mind.

If we faithfully attend to these needs the "good time coming" will soon come, and come, too, before many of us will get ready for it. "Uncle Sam" will scon be called on to stop his generosity in giving free pas-

west and those in Eastern India which have developed so rapidly and produced so largely during the last ten years, by reason of railroad extension with those countries heretofore inaccessible and undeveloped, will soon reach their limit and fail to produce and keep pace with the growing population and the increasing demands of the world. The farmers in the eight States surrounding the great lakes have a brighter future be-fore them than those of any other territory in America. The other States, east, south and west, in the near future, will ask in erry, what shall we raise to enable us to compete with those favored States?

Do you read the signs of the times? The eat of empire is to settle for all time and is now settling in those States. With but slight intermission the President of the United States has been chosen from one of hose States for the last fifty years. So also, has the majority of the more important members of the cabinet. The present Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant were from Minnesota and Michigan; the Secretary of Agriculture, Rusk, and his able assistant Willets from Wisconsin and Michigan. To show to the world where the heart beats the strongest and sends its life blcod to all parts of the United States, the American Congress of the United States, the American Congress located the World's Fair in Chicago, near the head of these great lakes. Where in all the States was to be found the most suitable man to be the president of the World's Fair? In Michigan, in the person of ex-Senator Palmer, and when he was chosen there went up the united voice of the American people without regard to party saving. an people, without regard to party, saying 'Amen." What other States have given us Farmer governors except two of these, Michigan and Wisconsin in the persons of Govs. nce and Hoard? These few instances show that these States raise and develop men as well as farm products, the best product of all the countries of the world. Let the farmer thank God and take courage that He in His wisdom has directed our steps into this favored land and given us such a goodly heritage, where all the real, necessary and more substantial wants of life, physical, mental and moral, are better supplied than in any other place on earth.

After reading the paper Mr. Bailey submitted a few remarks, apologizing for having gone somewhat out of the real subject. He said that while the population of the country in general was increasing at a rapid rate there was no material increase in the number of farmers. These people must be fed. What was to be done? He had no doubt that the farmers would feel much relieved when the tariff question was settled.

The chair stated that Mr. Stewart, with whom the question originated, was not present. He understood that Mr. Stewart was a heavy land owner in the West and could throw a great amount of light upon the subject. Remarks were then called for.

A. W. Slayton thought the farmers should have no great fear for the future. The present depression had resulted from the succession of comparatively poor crops following the uncommonly good crops of the five years previous to 1883. Farmers became over-confident and extravagant and didn't think the time is coming when the soil will give out, say from five to eight years from now. So much wheat will not be raised there then. The crops will become less and less, while the population is constantly increating. Wheat is being raised out there on mortgaged lands turned up with mortgaged plows. I believe in going as fast as you pay. Our farmers are too extravegant. They buy too much unnecessary machinery and too many organs and other needless things. There is one thing the 'virgin' West cannot compete with us in, and that is fruit. I think we should devote a fair share of our tarms to fruit. Michigan as a fruit State is equal to, if it does not lead, any other State in the Union. Therefore, nourish the fruit interest. I believe in diversified industries for mechanics and diversified crops for the farm."

E. Graham said that the hard times in the West resulted from a lack of circulating medium. It was the same in Michigan and all over the country. If there was more money things would be different. The less money there was the lower the prices of produce and wages. To compete with the West farmers should raise diversified productions, cultivate better, farm better, and produce better crops. Let the farmer cover less area but raise more to the acre; dispose of a part of his land if necessary but do bet ter farming. He didn't think the farmers of Michigan were extravagant.

E. F. Bosworth-I don't think the wes will go any faster than Michigan is going or has been going for the last thirty years. We have just as good ground as they have. If we keep out of debt and live within our means I don't think there can be any trouble see no reason why the west should do better than we do, if we run our farms properly, keep up our flocks and take time by the

E. L. Briggs-Our farmers cannot compete with the west in wheat, They should raise and keep more stock, make more butter and cheese. Just now it looks dark for the farmer. I'm not prepared to talk on this subject today, but if the club chooses to bring the subject up at another meeting would give some talk on it. The very men n the west who are killing us are killing themselves. They are just as bad off and even worse than we are today. We looked ahead in the early days for better times but there seems to be no hopeful future for the farmer just now. Mr. Hamilton-We old farmers can man-

age to get along for the next ten years or so, but how are our young farmers going t live? How are our sons going to get a start? Mr. Bosworth-I think it is just as easy to start now as it was in the early days when half their tax, Mr. Perry holding their war-turage to the cattle and sheep kings of the rants. So here is two miles of road, in a west. The wheat fields of the great North-you and I started. Our sons could go to

northern parts of the State and take up la 1d as we did.

Mr. Briggs thought the subject had been pretty well exhausted, and suggested that the next topic for the club be: "What are the causes for the present agricultural depression, and is there any remedy for this depressed condition of farming interests that lies within the reach of of the farmer?"

Mr. Briggs was invited to prepare a paper on the subject to be read at the next meeting of the club.

For the Michigan Farmer. A DAY AT BLACK-TOP FARM.

Yes, the day of the meeting of the Union Farmers' Club had come at last; we knew that it was coming and with much joy did we welcome its arrival. To the care-worn farmer this day is one of rest, of recreation and of feasting. As usual, our genial President and his wife were at the door to welcome us. Before the exercises began we spent a pleasant hour shaking hands with the old members and acquainting ourselves with the new ones. We were greatly disap. pointed, Mr. Editor, in not having you with as as we expected, but we are in hopes to make the day of our next meeting convenient for you.

The exercises began at the appointed hour with music, after which Miss Hattie Wells recited the poem of "The Poor-House Man." J. S. Danks then spoke of the benefits of the Farmer's Club, socially, morally and politically. Mr. Zimmerman unfolded the same theme from the political standpoint. He would have men, thoughtful men, men who would look after the welfare of their constituents after they were sent to our legislative halls.

"In what way can the cattle industry be revived, and what legislation is necessary?" was the next topic for discussion, opened by B. W. Bray. He said as for the legislative part he would leave it for those better qualified, but as to the reviving of the industry he believed the true way was to raise, not scrubs. but the best cattle.

Dr. Dunks thought if laws were enacted which would cut the throats (metaphorically speaking I suppose) of such men as Armour and that class of men, the cattle industry would take care of itself. Chas. Swain would exclude the herd from

the public domain. After dinner the gentlemen took a stroll about the farm with the viewing committee, President and Mrs. S. E. Lee, Secretary, The President again sounded his gavel and reminded the club that it was time to resume look ahead. "I think the time of raising of work. The members then listened to a very large wheat crops in Dakota is limited. I interesting essey from Mrg. C. A. Lincoln nuscle, do more thinking, put less in the hopes. millionaire's pocket book and then ours will present a more respectable appearance.

> obtain their just rights through present political parties ?"

> Mr. Blake began by giving the history of the several parties, their aims, what they had done, and their future prospects. He could see no reason why the sgriculturist could not accomplish the desired results through the Republican party. If farmers were not represented as they ought it was because they did not attend to the preliminary meetings and put their candidate in the

> Mr. Underwood then stepped to the stage and said he had lost all faith in the old parties. Resolution after resolution has been sent to the Republican party which was committed to the waste basket. He would have more honest farmers in office who would grant the desires of their constituents. L. L. Harsh said the time is ripe for the

farmers to pull out and organize a new party. Mr. Zimmerman likened the old parties to an A drag working in a stumpy field, where it was bottom side up half of the time.

J. D. Studley did not like to talk politics because he got excited and at such times said nany things which might grate on the ears of the three previous speakers.

The question box was next opened but most of the topics were given into the hands of the programme committee to be assigned to different members for our next meeting which occurs on the second Tuesday o D. C. BELL, Sec'y.

To Breeders of Hereford Cattle.

BEAUBOIS FARM, PONTIAC, Aug. 18, 1890. Breeders of Hereford cattle will be inerested in the formation of a State organization, as indicated by the following cali: Believing that a State organization of the Hereford cattle breeders of Michigan would be productive of much good, in premoting the interests of the Hereford breed of cattle. We, the undersigned give notice that a meeting of the breeders of Hereford cattle will convene at the office of the President of the Michigan State Agricultural Society on the fair grounds at Lansing, Thursday, Sept. 11th, at two o'clock p. m. Every breeder and owner of pure or grade Hereford cattle residing in the State are earnestly

requested to attend.

JAMES M. TURNER, H. P. MERRILL, EUGENE FIFIELD, EDWIN PHELPS, F. R. STICKNEY, T. F. B. SOTHAM.



Brands, Kerby, Shiawassee Co.

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

Mr. W. D. Brands, of Kerby, Shia wassee Co., who last season imported some Berkshires from England, among them the handsome young stock boar Royal Minton, has just received a pair direct from England. brought over by Mr. C. S. Bingham. They are said to be good ones. Royal Minton, the boar referred to above, was bred by T. S. Minton, the well known English breeder of Shropshire sheep. His sire was Wicket Keeper 860, winner of first prize at Royal in 1889. This season Mr. Minton has been one of the largest winners in the Berksnire classes at the English shows. Mr. Brands is now prepared to furnish pigs to breeders which will give them fresh blood, and through animals of acknowledged individual excellence.

The Poole Wheat.

DECATUR, Aug. 18, 1890. As we have a number of communications within the last day or two asking us if we had any more of this wheat. We wish to say to them in this public manner that we raised

a large crop of this wheat and shall probably have a supply for all who may want to try a valuable new wheat and who desire a change of seed. We sold some of this seed to a few farmers widely scattered throughout the State last year. We have just received a voluntary

communication from one of these gentlemen whom we supplied, who said that he had just threshed his wheat from 12 acres, yielding a product of 480 bushels. This probably has not been the most favorable season for large yields throughout the State but this is a good yield for any year.

N. D. THOMAS & SONS.

A Sensation in Barley.

What may be done in making our grains productive in a measure never yet practically known is indicated by the results of some while the ladies, who believe in lending a experiments which have been in progress in helping hand for all good causes, organized | England since 1880 with the view of improvan "Auxiliary Club," with Mrs. Harsh ing various cereals by a prolonged process of ments are far in advance of any yet conducted at agricultural experiment stations. either on the continent of Europe or in the United States, and the results, as stated by on "Undeveloped Powers." She wanted the experimenters, Messrs. R. and J. Garton. every farmer to cultivate mind as well as are gratifying beyond the most sanguine

Here are a few of the results. In wheat an extraordinary increase has been obtained Next was a discussion on the subject in the size of the heads and the grains, and Would it be better policy for the farmers in the length of the ear. In cats the size of o form a new party of their own, or try to grain has been increased one-third above the varieties now in general cultivation. Several new and distinct varieties have been obtained producing groats without husk or outer covering, and also improved varieties for winter sowing, pessessed of extraordinary vigor over other varieties. The experiments with barley have resulted in causing the four rows of unfertile cases in the Chevalier class to become fertile, and hopes are entertained that a variety will yet be evolved equal in al points to the Chevaller, but with the advantage of having six rows of plump grain in-

stead of two, as at present. Naturally, misgiving must be felt about inducing nature, which is very refractory in some respects, to maintain amid ordinary surroundings the high types developed under special and extraordinary care. But, under patient and prolonged effort, directed with rare intelligence, it may be possible to so "subdue the earth" as to turn the best tworowed barley into a six-rowed with the rows as long and the grains as heavy as at present. A hundred and twenty bushels of barley per acre on an average and weighing 56 lbs. to the bushel will not, however, we fear, be kept up for many years without wonderfully improved tillage, and a quantity of fertilizers which would give high tension farming a strain almost too great to be borne. Still the mere existence, even for a time, of a variety of barley so productive could not fail to help barley growers. It would take years for such a variety to entirely relapse, and in the meantime wide-awake farmers the kind best adapted to survive—would make lots of money.—The Empire.

The Season in France,

The most remarkable feature about the weather during the mouths of June and July -wet, but not stormy-was the sudden disappearance of birds; to these may be added, vipers also. The departure of many of the "small deer" is not to be regretted, but scientists do not explain the cause. The hay crop has been saved under adverse circumstances; the grass was cut, it may be said, between two showers, and had to be dried between two down-pours. The quality of the hay is inferior by a good one-third, as compared with better seasons; the crop is truly a bad one. Rye has not heavy grains: wheat has been laid, but is getting up again, and holds out better prospects than might be expected. Vines are unexceptionably vigorous, but are not remarkably promising in the way of fruit.

At the head of the stud is Cavent, 10990. dirk bay colt, with black points, foaled in June, 1886, bred by C. F. Emery, at Forest City Farm. Caveat is by Brown Wilkes, 2040, 2:21%, dam Yuma, by Harold, 413 21 dam Yolande, by Belmont, 64, sire of Nutwood, 2:18%, and Wedgewood, 2:19; 3d dam Young Portia, dam of Voltaire, 2:20%, sire of Bessemer, 2:13¼. Hymen, five year old trial 2:28, sire of Minnesota, 2:27¾, by Mambrino Chief 11. Mambrino Chief 11.

Morino Chief 11. Next to Caveat stands the promising young horse Nip Sic. Nip Sic, chestnut colt, standard (brother to Nettie Leaf, four years old. 2:28 4; San Malo, three years old, record 2.31; timed in race, 2:28), by Nugget, 1398, record 2:26%, dam Zelinda Wilkes dam of Nettie Leaf, four years old, record 2:23%; San Malo, two years old, 2:39; San by George Wilkes, 519; 2d dam oy Alexander's Abdallah, 15. http Sic is a wonderfully well wrmed horse, stands 15.2% ands a bright chestnut in color, and will weigh 1,150 lbs. He has no record, but has shown quarters at 33, and as a two-year old trotted a half in 1:17%.

The third stallion in service at the farm is Fischer, bay, foaled June 18, 1882, b-Gavin (by Messenger Daroc), dam (trial 2:35%), by Belmont. Jo Messen er Duroc, by Rysdy r'annie s Hambletonian, dam Fanny Mapes / smith Maid and A , alf sister to Gold-2:16%, sold for Abdallah (so" am of Jerome Eddy, \$25,000), by Alexander's 2d dam > of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Burrs' Napoleon (son of Young

.awk; 4th dam by imp. Trustee. Fischer is 15.3 hands, well filled out, and has the movement of a trotter. The day before, Mr. Wilcox informed me, this horse trotted a mile over the farm track in 2:35%. The next shown was a three year-old filly by Carver, dam Maggie, by Golden Bow. This mare has natural speed and is to

bred this year to N p Sic. Just then Mr. G. ff led out the broad mare Faliny (the dam of Fischer), and by her side a hree-week-old colt by Nip Sic (his first col), and a perfectformed co.t it proved to be, with the marks
of his sire showing plainly. Next came a yearling horse colt by Caveat, dam Maggie. The youngster has a large, well-shaped head and shoulders, being marked and closely re-sembling Brown Wilkes, the sire of Caveat. There are 22 horses in all at the Oakland, all doing nicely, and under the care of trainer Edwin Goff should be heard from far down the line within the next few seasons."

MAGNA CHARTA AND JACK.

Mr. Joseph Battell, of Vermont, in a sketch of the Michigan bred trotter Jack, sire of his dam, the Michigan bred sire Magna Charta:

The grey gelding Jack, about 15 % ands, 950 los., was bred by Walter Clark of Battle Creek, Mich.; foaled 1883. of by Pilot Medium, son of Happy Medium; dam. a small bay mare bred by C. A. Russell, Girard, Mich., got by Magna Charta, son of Morgan Eagle, Jr., and Morgan Eagle, and of Morgan Eagle, Jr., and Morgan Eagle, and of Woodbury Mors an by Justin Morgan; 2d dam bied by G. A. Russell, Girard, Mich., got by the Holmes Horse, son of Black Hawk oy Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan. Phot Medium was a gray horse, foaled

1879; bred by Alexander Davidson, Williamsport, Penn.; got by Happy Medium, eon of Hambietonian: dam Tackey, gray foa.ed 1859; bred by C. G. McHatton, St. Louis, Mo., got by Pilot, Jr., son of Pilot; Jenny Lind, said to be by imp.

Bellfounder. Bappy Medium was a bay horse; foaled 1863; pred by R. F. Galloway, Sufferns, Rockland Co., N. Y., got by Hambletonian, son of Abdaliah; dam, Pricess, 2:20, bay, foaled 1846, bred by L. B. Adams, Middle town, Vt., got by Andrus' Hambletonian, son of Judson's Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambietonian, son of imp. Mes dam, bred at Atho!, N. Y., got by Burdick's Engineer, said to be a son of Engineer, that was imported and considered thoroughbred: 3d dam bred at Athol, sot by Long's

Magna Coarta, bay, 15 hands, 900 lbs.; foaled May 16. 1855; bred by L. W. Voorhees, Utics, Macomb Co., Mich., got by Murgan Eagle, Jr., son of Morgan Eagle; coming work on Morgan Horses).

Morgan E. gle, dapple bay, 15½ hands, 1,120 lbs.; foaled about 1824; bred by Mr. Che-ny of Royalton, Vt., got by Woodbury Morgan, son of Justin Morgan; dam, Cheeny mare, bay, about 1,000 lbs., said to be by Buliush Morgan, son of Justin Morgan. Morgan Eagle, Jr.. was owned when a coit and probably bied by Philip Farnham, Tunbridge, Vt., who at one time owned his

sire; dam also said to be a Morgan mare. Holmes' Black Hawk, black with star, two white hind pas'erns, 14% hands, 1,000 lps.; foaled about 1847, was bred by Elias Holme, Brockport, N. Y., got by Black Hawk, son of Snerman Morgan, dam untraced, but at one time was used on the Erie canal. He was taken to Tecumeen, Mich., by Israel Howard, who sold him to Leonard Dean, Girard, Mich., whose property he died August, 1882. He got the dam of Thatcher's Hambletonian, and Magna

Onarta, Jr., as well as grandam of Jack. The dam of Anorus' Hamb etonian was a small pay mare of Morgan pattern said to be Dutch, and the dam of Judson's Hambletonian is said to have been by a horse of

English blood called Speculator. It appears, then, that Jack traces once in direct male line to Hambletonian, son of Abdaliah, and carries one-eighteenth of his blood. He traces twice to imported Bellfounder, with three thirty-seconds of his Through his dam he traces to the great Morgan sire of speed and star Magna Coarta, carrying one-fourth of his blood, and through his second dam he traces direct to the greater Morgan sire of speed and stamins, Black Hawk, of whose ble od he has one-sixteenth. This Morgan blood, too, is largely reintorced by that of the Morgan horse Pilot, through his sire, Pilot Medium: Certainly the Morgan showing in Jack, the greatest of race horses now on the urf, is very conspicious.

ENGLISH thoroughbreds are in great demand among lovers of the horse in other parts of Europe. The Duke of Portland has refused \$90,000 for Donovan. St. Gatien has ful work, the patient ox has the advantage. been sold to the German stud for \$70,000; \$75.000 was also offered for Bercoldine by the Hungarian government, which asked that a were likewise declined. Melton was sold recently to persons in Australia for \$50,000.

was not well attended. The runners seem to seep the crowd.

THE Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn, will dissolve partnership after this season is over. They have a big stable of runners, but luck has been against them this year.

week reduced her record to 2:11%, equal to the best mile ever paced in a race, that of Adonis, at the Cleveland meeting.

CRICKET, the game little pacing mare, las

GEORGE HANKINS, the Chicago gambler is the owner of three five young trotting brei who has been prominent on the turf for the stallions, whose breeding makes them past three years, will seil his stable and retire. This will not injure honest racing.

SOUTHERLAND & BENJAMIN, of Saginaw. have bought the bay stallion Elected 5, by Electioneer, dam Cora, by Don Victor. This gives them two Electioneers-Sphinx and

SALVATOR and Tenny have met four timesonce as three-year olds-and Salvator has alwas proved the victor. Yet Tenny's friends think he can test the big chestnut. Nothing

MANAGER, by Nutwood, broke the twoon the 7th, lowering it from 2:20% to 2:19%. Four colts by Nutwood have entere the list this season.

THE name of the young stallion purchased by Dr. W. H. Hickey, of Leipsic, Ohio, from live inrough to another season. But in the Malo, three years old, timed in race, 2:23; San di, He will be in Vol. 9 A. T. P ...elo number will be 12677. A. J. Bexier, of Camden, this State, is The selo meantime a large proportion of the plants

THE committee of the Northwestern Horse Breeders's Association has completed arrange-.d, 2:08%, at Washington Park, Chicago,

the feat is accomplished. THE Michigan Fair Trotting and Pacing Circuit commences its fall meeting at Greendays; then follow in succession Lansing, Ionia, Saginaw, Bay City and Vassar. Over

\$10,000 in purses and stakes will be offered.

POCAHONTAS PRINCE WAS taken to Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday of last week. He will trot at Hartford and from there goes to New York, Philade phia and thence to Lexington. It is to be hoped that we will

RAY WARNER has sold his yearling Ambassador co.t to Thomas Haas, of Mendon, for \$1,000, taking in part payment a weil-Dre four-year old mare at \$200. The Ambass c.lt is out of the dam of Ara, 2:20 Magna Charta; second dam by Kem' we Jackson .- Coldwater Courier.

were Leopard Rose, who got second money, Stevie and Mamie v 10003. Best time, 2:18. Rose took the thir d heat, probably to encourage the betting, as Bob stewart never allows his horse to win in straight heats.

ORF AN EICKOK is said to have lost about gives some interesting facts regarding the \$5,000 on the match race in Detroit between fact, there is more nitrogen than a timothy Jack and Palo Alto. He put up the stakes, growth will use, and after a crop of alsike \$2,003, paid Senator Stanford \$1,000 for the clover and of timothy hay has been cut from use of the horse, and bet \$1,500. It was a bad a field, we have known it to be plowed and business for Hickok, and goes to show that put in excellent condition for sowing wheat. " sure things " are not always certain.

> THE jockeys are having a bad time of it late y, the judges at different courses having aled several off for not riding to win. Among them is McAulif, who has been riding for Pat Corrigan. The owners of the Arizona there will be some mixture of timothy in the Stable, R. & E. Purcell, were also ruled off at first crop of hay, making it more salable and are "conspicuously atsent." Brighton Beach. A few more lessons of the more easily cured. The second hay crop same sort would not be out of place.

the starters were the game little bay mare be washed out and lost during winter if the Cricket, Emma, Maggie R., Dallas, and Dodd Pete. Cricket won. Four heats were trotted, 2:1434, 2:12 and 2:16. Dallas took the second tim thy plant that a better stand of timothy, Cricket taking the first, third and fourth in heat in 2:1834, but both he and Dodd Pete and one that will remain in vigor longer, is were distanced, the former in the third heat, got by sowing alsike clover with it, than by and the latter in the second. Cricket is a sowing the timothy seed alone. It is for the campa gner, sure.

JOHN SPLAN is likely to get into trouble. A This, however, requires two and sometimes meeting was held at Joliet, Ill., last week, and three years before the clover entirely dishere is a dispatch showing how Splan was appears, though the common clover has the working it: "Great indignation arose over the advantage of the alsike, in having a long tap Eslipse, son of American Eclipse by Da-dr.ving of John Splan with Nobby. Hundreds claimed that Splan held Nobby so that Bassen-Boy, but he was on the outside of the pole does not improve the soil so much as comand could not, so the crowd said, have shut mon clover, yet it may succeed where the out Nobby. When Splan drove past the latter will not, and in any event it is worth oughbred. (We have the full breeding of this mare, which will appear in our forth- so terrifically as to break the horse and lose which ought always to follow it.—American amphitheatre in another race the crowd hissed sowing for the benefit of the timothy grass the heat.' Isn't it about time this man was Culticator. ruled off?

> THE following suggestion which we see going the rounds is timely: Now that the seaton is in full swing, judges of trotting races should bear in mind that the rules have been changed for several years, so that horses which were formerly distanced for fouls or other matters chargeable to the driver and not to the borse, are now ruled out instead. A horse can Low be distanced only for his own lack of speed or faulty gait. The idea is that the reputation of the horse is unwarrantably injured when the permanent record of races shows that he was distanced, when the driver and not the horse was to blame, as the record does not show the entire facts, and the presumption would be that the horse was behind the flag.

HERE is a description of J. B. Haggin, of Mr. Schermerhorn didn't take advantage of California, owner of Salvator and Firenzi, the boom, but held on to the product of his two of the greatest horses now on the tuif: Mr. Haggin is a middle-aged man who seldom smiles, and whose immovable countenance gives no clue to his feedings as he watches to the next season, was compelled to sell it his great horses run. His career before he came into prominence as a mining king is not wel known, but gossip has it that he began to earn his living as a cabin boy on a sailing ship out of New Orleans, and brought up in and brought an action against Mr. Schermer-Constantinople, where a wealthy old Turk horn in the Supreme Court for the recovery adopted him and left him the riches he could of about \$2,000, the difference between the not carry away with him when he died. His son and his favorite horse bear the name of in 1882, and the figure at which it was actu-Ben Ali, believed to be the name of his Mus

selman tenefactor. OUR Paris correspondent Bays: "In the central districts of France there is rather a for the dairymen, and was responsible only tendency to rely on ox, rather than on horse labor, for agricultural purposes. For constant and uniform effort, at hard and pain-Besides, the dairy ration of an ox costs only 13 tous, while that of a horse, employed ten Lours daily in the plow, costs 37 tous. Laprice be set on Ben d'Or, but these offers voisier, the chemist, estimated in 1789, the number of horses in France at 1% millions;

Paris had 72,000 horses—those of the army plaintiffs' claim as to damages actually excluded. After that of the Seine, the Meuse shown, and gave them a judgment of \$400 THE Ch cago trotting meeting the past week is the department which has the most horses -29 per square mile, while Savoy has the least. In 1840 the mean average price of a horse was 172 france. To-day it is 590 for a saddle, and 485 for a draft horse. France, in 1885, imported 12,000 and exported 26,000 horses, the latter being chiefly to Germany and Belgium, save Percherons and Boulonnais shipped to the United States. The total number of horses in Europe is estimated at thirty-three millions, of which Russia possesses nearly the molety; Austria, three and half million, while Germany, France and England have two and three-quarters to three millions each.

Che Farm.

Alsike Clover and Timothy.

Many farmers have been disappointed in growing alsike clover, because they expected what it is not in the nature of this plant to realiza. Seeing it makes so thrifty a growth they have decided to keep the alsike field convenier, we bind it with twine in for meadow or resture a second season. Of link. I find it necessary to watch the har ds.

is more truly than the common clover a true rear-old pacing record at Independence, Ia., biennial. After flowering and seeding the second reason alsike dies, just as the wheat plant does after its grain has ripened. Alsike pastured so closely as never to give the plant a moved easily. It

would die under this severe treatment, and the crop the following year would be main iy weeds, taking the place of the clover ' hat had been destroyed. Only the most b arren soil will remain vacant, and even the at not Sunol to attempt to beat Maud S.'s forever. Where valuable grasses d'sappear weeds of one kind or another will take their august 25th, for which \$5,000 will be given if place.

It is this peculiarity of alsike clover in dying out after seeding that mr , wes the sowing of timothy seed with it so especially approwile on September 3rd, continuing three priate. It takes time for timothy to make a good stand. Its seed is small, and the young plant takes a long tir 4e getting firm hold of the soil. When so m with ordinary clover in the spring the timothy plant the following season is sc areely distinguishable under the clover le aves. But it is there, and though clov et suppresses strong growth as soon as the clover falls, yet the timothy in stock feeding will be as careful not to spreads , spidly to take its place. When the clover . is alsike, going to pieces all at once A the celebrated "one hoss shay" of Dr. A W. Holmes, the timothy grass makes a

I growth that seems and is almost phenomenal. We have often known a large second crop of timothy to be cut, sometimes a ton and a good shape. half per acre, on land where an alsike clover hay crop with seed had been cut the preceding Jane. The secret of this lies in two WALTER E. won the 2:25 r ace at Rochester facts: Up to the time the alsike was cleared on Friday of last week . His competitors off the timothy grass has been kept down, and when it had chance to grow, it grew all the faster. The second reason is that a large mass of alsike roots in the soil begin to decay as soon as the plant stops growing, and these in midsummer furnish a considerable amount of nitrogen for after crops. In

> Wherever alsike clover is to be sown on winter grain next spring we strongly advise the sowing of timothy seed the present fall. The growth of neither will injure the other. By sowing timothy in the fall will be mainly timothy hay, and a large part of it will come from the decaying roots of ground were left unprotected. So stimulating are these decaying alsike roots to the same reason that the best timothy hay is grown after the common clover has run out. root reaching down to the subsoil, which alsike does not possess. Hence while alsike

Of Interest to Dairymen.

A decision of interest to dairymen has recently been given by the general term of the Fourth Judicial Department of New York. The facts in the case are as follows: At the beginning of the cheese-making season of 1882, Mr. Schermerhorn and the dairymen met and agreed upon the manufacturing price for the season at \$1.10 per 100 pounds. The farmers alleged that Mr. Schermerhorn also gave them a verbal guarantee that they should get the highest market price of that year for the cheese, but this the latter denies. In the early part of the season there was a boom in cheese, and prices ruled high. This was followed in September by a disastrous fall in prices. factory for still higher figures, and consequently he was caught by the Septemter collapse, and after earrying his stock over at several cents a pound less than he might

have got early in the previous season, Some of one dissatisfied farmers rotatined price at which their cheese might have sold ally sold in 1883. The defendant resisted the claim on the ground that in selling the cheese he acted simply as agent or broker for the exercise of his best jadgment in the matter. The issue opened up the whole question of the legal relations between milk

producers and cheese manufacturers. The court sent the case to a referee, who consumed two years' time in taking testimony concerning the customs of the trade, if he cared for them as he should), and course of prices, etc. Acting upon the re- makes a profit of between \$500 and \$600 a in 1876 there was one million more. In 1874 port of the referee, the court allowed the year. He is pretty well known throughout

and costs. Defendant appealed. The general term has set aside the judgment of the lower court, on the ground that certain testimony tending to establish the plaintiffs' claim was improperly admitted, and has sent the case back for a new trial.

About Corn Fodder.

Waldo F. Brown, through the Country Gentleman, makes the statement that there are many farmers who cut up their corn and yet fall to get much benefit from it, because they manage it so unwisely. They leave it out in the field until midwinter and then feed it in the fence corners, and often by " time the rain and wind have taken ab the value out of it. I have found the sale and the value out of it. years' experience that corn cut ur and shocked, will cure out and be read by for the crib two weeks or more sooner than if left on the hill, and we usually agsk out our corn in October and alway to finish early in November. As fast as the corn is husged, we bind it with twine in

or they have been disappointed. Alsike or they will bind the bundles too lar ge, or tie them near the tops, so that in 'andMrg them the butts will spread out. A small, well tied bundle can be hand das easily as where, but heavy sprawl' 6g bundles can neither be loaded nor moved easily. If der, do not leave, it in the field, for not only it here too mur h of it exposed to the weather, but whe', winter sets in it will either be frozen to the ground, or else the fields will be muddy. Make a stack-bottom of rails, convenient to the barn, and put it in small stacks from 75 to 100 shocks to a stack, and then when there is room in the barn, move a stack in on a mild damp day when it can be easily handled.

No matter how abundant the hay crop, I his own part of the State, the papers of that save every pound of my corn fodder, and 1 section frequently contain items in regard to have never had hay so bright and good that his positry business, he buys grain and my cattle would eat it as clean and with other feed by the ton, strangers often visit such apparent relish as they do the fodder. I believe that corn cut up and fed stalk and ear to cattle or horses, makes a very well hen business." balanced ration, and that if the cob can be ground fine, it will a good deal more than pay all the expense of grinding the corr. The farmer who will practice true economy waste his corn stalks as his grain.

Agricultural Items.

HAY was a fine crop in the vicinity of Evart, according to the Review, and was secured in | before mentioned looks upon her hen busi-

that she is more successful than he is, for THE cattle received at Chicago during the she is making more money in proportion to week ending August 2nd numbered 85,890 time and capital invested. From her 100 head, requiring 5,053 cars, which made into fowls she is making a little over \$200 a year. ne train would be 33 miles long. To be strictly accurate, she has for the last

JOHN ROTH, of Reed City, raised 1,630 bush five years made a clear profit of \$2.07 per els of first quality barley from thirty acres head each year on every adult fowl kept. on his Hersey township farm this season, and Wm. Smith, whose farm adjoins, raised 275 is room for thousands more-room for all

INDIANA expects a fairly good corn crop ated so that they can raise poultry. There It is thought the yield will exceed that of ast year, and as considerable land sowed to wheat last fall was plowed up and put into corn in the spring, the acreage was largely increased. The outlook for prices is good.

CORN in Kalamazoo County promises well, the hot weather having brought it forward some branch of poultry raising cannot be very rapidly. If frosts hold off reasonably late the crop will be satisfactory. Potatoe especially the early sorts, are almost a failure; though the vines promise well the tubers

THE Charlotte Republican says C. W. Pangler had a six-acre field of wheat opposite the In the 2:17 pace at Rochester on Friday, alsike, most of whose value would otherwise | Charlotte creamery, on summer failow, that yielded 451/2 bushels to the acre. Adjacent was a field of stubble that only yielded twenty bushels to the acre. Altogether Mr. P. threshed 500 bushels of wheat this season.

THE Farmers' Home Journal mentions as indicative of the wonderful vitality of the hog under certain unfavorable conditions, that one belonging to a Maury Co., Ky., man was missing 52 days and finally discovered between two rocks so firmly wedged in he could not get out. He had been without food or water for the entire period.

THE American Cultivator remarks that the popular but most mistaken notion is that deep seeding is somehow a protection against winter-killing by the ground heaving and thawing. Experience and observation is largely curing farmers of this delusion. A weak germ will grow near the surface, and the only advantage of putting seed wheat in deeply, and that a doubtful one, is to kill off the germs of weakened vitality, and allow only the stronger to survive.

THE Orange Judd Farmer voices a business truth too often forgotten or not taken into account, in the discussion of farm mortgages, in these words: "The farmers borrowed noney to make a profit upon, just as four merchants out of five borrow the money to buy goods to turn for a profit. Go along any business street of Chicago, and you will find the business men four or five times deeper in debt in proportion to the business they do, than the same number of farmers along a country highway." That is true. The proportion of merchants and business men who are doing busicess on their own, not borrowed capital, is much smaller than the proportion of farmers who reside on unincumbered

Che Poultry Pard.

The Measure of Success in the Poultry Business.

-

Fanny Field, in the Canadian Poultry Journal, rises to remark in her usual emphatic manner :

I don't measure success in the poultry business by the number of fowls a poultrykeeper has, or by the amount of advertising space he occupies, or by the fact that he belongs to a poultry society, and has had his portrait published in a poultry paper. If he is working for money, and that is what most of us work for, I measure his success by the amount of actual profit he makes out of the business. For instance, there is within the circle of my acquaintance, a man who keeps nearly a thousand fowls, devotes nearly ad his time to them, (it would take all his time

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That of the above mailed for 10 cents if ordered at once. This offer positively withdrawn 30 days from date of this paper.

The last two issues of the JOURNAL contain some specially strong features, including "My First Sermon," by Dr. T. De Witt Talmage; an interesting article on "Promiscuous Bathing;" Gaities of Newport; "A Country Countriship,"—a full-page, handsomely-illustrated poem.

Illustrated stories and articles in these issues by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Jenny June, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Frances E. Willard, Kate Upson Clark, Louise Chandler Moulton, Maud Howe, Julian Hawthorne, Mrs. Frank Leslie.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelppila, PA.

his establishment, and he is generally spoken

In the same town with this man is a wo-

man who keeps only 100 fowls. She is a

quiet woman, a farmer's wife, who probably

does not know a dozen people outside of her

own town-excepting some relatives who

live in another part of the State-she buys

feed by the bushel and hundred weight, the

papers have not mentioned her poultry

business, strangers never come to look at

her houses and fowls, and the poultry man

ness as "pretty small potatoes :" but for all

But, although there are thousands of wo

men engaged in the poultry business, there

who want to earn money and who are situ-

is no danger of over-doing the business,

certainly not while we import millions of

dollars' worth of eggs every year, and even

then have not enough to allow two eggs a

of as "a man who is making money in the

To part of the State, the papers of the Kalamazoo Weed Killer,

> SPRING TOOTH HARROW Send six cents in stamps for 12 photo engravings MANVEL WIND MILLS. using Manvel Wind Pumps, Tanks, and Tube Well Goods. Mills, printed on enameled paper, and 40 A constant increase in business for 23 years is a guarantee as to quality of goods which have been sont all

antee as to quality of goods which have been For page catalogue. WILLIAMS MF'G CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- You will To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—You will take notice that I have filed in the Circuit out for the County of Wayne, a petition to vacate he plat of Bollo's subdivision of part of private laim 697. Ecorse Tewnship, Wayne County, Michian, as recorded in liber 12 of plats, on page 78. Wayne County records; and that I shall ask that he same be heard by the court at its sitting on the 5th day of September, 1880, or as soon thereafter as ounsel can be heard therein.

Dated July 7th, 1880.

SARAH A. BOLIO.

JAMES H. McDonald, Attorney for Petitioner. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.-Whereas de RTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas of sult has been made in the conditions of mortgage bearing date the 19th day r. A. D. 1882, executed by Friederich Holtza ie Holtz, his wife, of the City of betro of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Robe ner, of the same place, and recorded on the of October A. D. 1882, at 11 O'clock A. M., 7 of Mortgages, on page 8, in the Register for Wayne Country, Michigan, which as ge was on the 19th day of November, 18 signed and transferred by Paul Waidbau.

week to each inhabitant. There is no part of this country where people live where mortgage was on the 19th day of November, 1888, duly assigned and transferred by Paul Waldbaum, as administrator of the estate of said Robert Gleassner, senior, deceased, to Paul Waldbaum as guardian of Hugo Glaessner, a minor, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the 21st day of November, 1888, in liber 51 of assignment duly recorded on the 21st day of November, 1888, in liber 51 of assignments of mortgages, on page 200, in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of five hundred and twenty-six dollars and 25-100 cents, [8525,25] and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is there as the said of the said day, the first cay of November, 1880, at cleren o clock in the forenoon of the said day at the east front door of the City Hall. Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as a! I those certain pieces or parcels of I and situated in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered seventy-three [73], seventy four [74] and the easterly three [73], seventy four [74] and the easterly three [73], seventy four [75] of the subdivision of out lot number five 5] of the Dequindre farm, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the cost and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars, [850,00] in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure.

Dated this sixth day of August A. D. 1880. profitably pursued, and nothing connected and fences, that a woman cannot do better than a man. Farmers' wives and daughters, if you desire to do work at home that will bring in some extra cash, turn your attention to poultry raising; it will pay you better than any other employment that comes with-

PAUL WALDBAUM,
Guardian of Hugo GLEASSNER,
WILLIAM LOOK. Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff. By BENJ. F. BRISCOE, Deputy-Sheriff.

JOHN F. BROWN, Defendant's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE-Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out

by virtue of a writ of fier i facias, issued out of the Circuit Court in chancery for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of James D. Perry, against the goods, chattels, and real estate of Alva A. Harris, in said county, to me discated and delivered, I did on the first day of July, A. D. 1850, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Alva A. Harris, in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit:

The undivided one thirty-fifth (1-35) interest in and to all the following cescribed premises, to wit:
The undivided one thirty-fifth (1-35) interest in and to all the following cescribed premises, to wit:
The west one half (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the southwest one-fourth (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) of section number ten (10), in town one (1) south of range ten (10) east, Township of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, being further described as that portion or parcel of land set off to Alva A. Harris by the commissioners in partition in the case of Hiram D. Wilmarth vs. Delia P. Goodsell, et al., in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in chancery and numbered in the record of said court 1738. Said property is further described as parchimissioners in said arministioners in said and the place of the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and Foresaid, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourthd ay of Sept mber, A.D. 1840, attwelve o'clock noon.

Dated Detroit, Tuesday, August 5th, 1890.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff. By BENJ. F. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff.

Low roosting poles are preferable for fowls, especially those of the heavy breeds. A large fowl cannot fly well.

WHENEVER you see a hen droop from no apparent cause, and the chicks become drowsy, look on the heads and necks and under the wings for the large lice. The small red mites are seen in great numbers. but it requires a search to disclose the larger ones.

WILLIAM LOOK.

Assignee of Mortgagee.

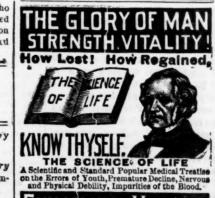
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Sheriff's Salle—Notice is hereby given that of the Circuit Court in chancery for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan in favor of Henry Sundburg against the goods, chattels and real estate of Moses R. Nowin, administrator the County of Mayne, State of Michigan in favor of Henry Sundburg against the goods, chattels and real estate of Moses R. Nowin, administrator of Moses R. Nowin, administrator of Moses R. Nowin, administrator of the estate of Moses R. Rice, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan to wit:

Lots five (5) and six (6), block three (3), in the village of New Boston, according to plat of northwest quarter of section eight (8), Township of Huron, as described in liber 338 of deeds, page 573, sixty-five acres off from west side of southeast quarter of section eight (8), north of the Huron river in town four (4) south of range nine (9), east, Michigan. Also the southeast quarter of section fitteen (15), town four (4), south of range nine (9), east, Michigan and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty. One (3), town three (3), south of range nine (9), east, Michigan, also the east quarter of the northwest quarter of the Noving Control of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Also land in the village of New Boston, Township, Michigan, as shown by the records in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Also land in the village of New Boston, Township, Michigan, as shown by the records in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Also land in the village of New Boston, Townsh FANNY FIELD says that it is not alone the pure white feathers which place the Pekin duck at the head of the whole tribe. They take the lead as market ducks, because they will grow a greater number of pounds of flesh in a shorter time than any other breed of ducks known. This is the testimony of the largest and most successful duck-growers in the country.

Farm and Vineyard says it is very difficult to have eggs keep fresh, no matter what the method used for preserving them may be, but eges from hens that are not in company with males will keep four months by simply placing them in a cool place and turning them half over twice a week. No packing material is required, but the turning of the eggs is essential. A temperature not higher than 70 degs. will answer, but the cooler the



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great works. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gitle Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper? Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the \$GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.Dr. Parker and corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulifoch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

The best Live Stock and Poultry Food known



lst.—Horses can now to kept in better condition 2d.—Cows give more and richer milk. sd.—Hens caused to be when nothing else will th.—Hog cholera prevented, and all kinds of JAS. A. HINCHMAN,

On Less Foods

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Our name is on the bottom of ever for Farge's Shoes. If he does o us and we will furnish you a p Send for a descriptive list, and

Milk Fever in Cows PROP. R. JENNINGS & SON'S



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROP. R. JENNINGS'



\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best 800 ing articles in the world. I sample From Audress N. 4. MARSH. Detroit.

55 to 88 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brew. ster, Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Bich.



blacksmith. him on the \$39,000 wor dealer, in a New Yorke: dence mark cacumbers 1 picturesque pickers, fro children in white shirts and gayer co ted among picture rare

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and suggest The pickers half-bushel as 28 basket long raises bers for mar in smaller done on cumbers v large tanks one room ald He has other building a twelve more from the fie horse teams. few minutes. Budlong had peas all of w land is now s are in tomato corn; one day ket 300 barre ears in a barr was a notices is about ove run of farme into the mar fields of ma peppers and

> stack of pea fodder, much place being s To raise su fabulous amo from Boston Budlong hav grounds from nure as far there for the

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soil in which soil is certain up is concern to be added t place about the improved by t the stalks wi quickly than in gardens w obtained, it is paper round ing the next earthing up al ate the necess stalks for too firm and wet Brown paper a wonderful celery. Befor the trenches s ing of liquid 1 will not suffer be afterward each stalk bei all dead and d method is ad will be found ing of the les the hearts. that you do not be room earthing in m and should good heads i gradual earth

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Horticultural One of my of some celer other seed 1 operated upon shed, I notice together, but handled such I should be ab dividually bet so, without wa required of m too small. W time? We w

" Shut up," S. "Who c what you did Now, had 1 I should have grace, for it pected to han take them in 1 or fifteen, jus to the fresh pa to bunch, wit them. I had adopted, so to

Borticultural.

The Largest Market Garden in the World.

In Rhode Island there is a farm of 600 acres run as a market garden by Mr. Budlong, an account of whose crops and methods may not be uninteresting. Mr. Budlong employs regularly 170 men all the time. During certain seasons of the year he has 200 gathering green corn, cucumbers, peas, tohorses and six yoke of oxen. He has his blacksmith, and all his wagons are built by him on the premises. Last winter he sold New Yorkers and to the Boston and Providence markets. He has now 150 acres in picturesque scene to notice three gangs of ted among the cucumber vines presented a picture rarely witnessed in New England. and suggested a southern plantation scene. The pickers are paid five and six cents a half-bushel basket, and some pick as many as 28 baskets in a day. Although Mr. Budlong raises many large white-spine cucumbers for market, the bulk of his business is in smaller ones for pickling, which is done on his own premises. The cucumbers when picked are placed in large tanks, holding 1,000 bushels. In one room alone we saw 22 of these tanks. He has ether tanks in other rooms, and is building a new house which will contain twelve more. The cucumbers are carried from the field to the factory by large fourhorse teams, a wagon load driving up every few minutes. In addition to this crop, Mr. Budlong had this season 45 acres in green peas all of which has been gathered and the land is now seeded to turnips. Sixteen acres are in tomatoes. He has 50 acres in green corn; one day this season he shipped to market 300 barrels containing 18 to 20 dczen mence feeding early and soon make progress ears in a barrel at 25 cents per dozen. It in growth. Keep the runners and any bloswas a noticeable thing the green corn season soms cut off until July, if you set in the is about over with him just as the average spring; if you cultivate in the matted row, Paris green, at the rate of one pound to 100 run of farmers are beginning to get theirs train what runners which may grow later in into the market. We drove through large the season around lengthwise with the row; fields of many acres in extent of onions, but if you prefer the hill system, keep the peppers and other crops, to say nothing of runners cut back the summer through, that the extensive greenhouses and hot beds. One noticeable thing about the place was a growth. For the matted row, which is the stack of pea vines which had been saved for most profitable for field culture, rows should fodder, much of the coarse stuff about the be three feet apart, with plants set one foot place being saved for feeding.

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Agent, Detroit,

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Goods.

To raise such immense crops requires a fabulous amount of manure, which is brought labor. If your plot is small, rows two feet from Boston and Providence by trains, Mr. apart and eighteen inches apart in the row Budlong having special side tracks to his grounds from the railroads. He brings manure as far as from Boston, contracting as a rule, better quality, as they will be more To keep sweet potatoes for family use, dig there for the supply from 2,200 horses.

This business has developed from a small beginning, the profits as fast as made having been put into the business instead of invested elsewhere. Mr. Budlong is buying land all the time. - N. R. Farmer.

Earthing Up Celery.

In this process, says the Horticultural improved by the addition of ashes, otherwise gaining a year's time in the fruiting. the stalks will decay in winter much more in gardens where sufficient ashes cannot be and weeding thoroughly. will be found to be much easier, to say noth- | Ploughman. ing of the less risk of the soil getting into the hearts. In tying them up, be careful that you do not tie too tight, or there will not be room for them to develop. Gradual earthing in most cases is decidedly the best, Michigan fruit-growers, that of burning off and should be adopted by all who require the beds after the crop is taken. He says: good heads in a few months hence. This gradual earthing is of great assistance to the growth of the crop; while if earthed up and wished to have bear another crop, and like finished off early in the season, the growth the method so well that we shall follow this will be checked instead of assisted, as plan exclusively in the future. I think the should be the case. Where late celery is plants begin to grow again sooner and are grown, the plants should now be put in the more vigorous and healthy for the burning. trenches. Should drying winds and hot The fire in some way or other causes the soil sunny days be our next experience, the to "mellow up" and hold moisture much plants must be watched, that they do not better where it has become hard from being suffer from want of water.

Transplanting Young Plants. In "A Gardener's Reminiscences," in the

Horticultural Times, W. Mann says: of some celery plants from a seed pan into used for a mulch. Wherever the fire reachother seed pans. When the plants to be ed, the plants grew beautifully and were free operated upon were brought into the potting from grubs. It is also claimed that burning shed, I noticed that they stood very thickly tends to cure and prevent rust or leaf-blight, together, but were very small. I had never but I cannot speak from experience as to handled such tiny things, and wondered how this. A valuable advantage gained by burn-I should be able to manage to take them in- ing is that the patch will not need any work dividually between my thumb and fingers, -except to run between the rows with a so, without waiting to be shown what was | cultivator for four or six weeks after their required of me, I said, "These plants are "baptism of fire." They can then be care-

time? We waited at-" Shut up," thundered the foreman, John did not burn. S. "Who cares what you waited for or what you did ?"

Now, had I waited a few moments longer grace, for it turned out that I was not exadopted, so took particular notice of what do this with a fine harrow, or with a steel grown in alternate rows with other plants

became of this little bunch of celery. From the potting shed the young plants were taken to some frames where some cucumber plants were just put out. Here they stayed open-air for a few days, and presently were pricked out singly upon a bed of rich soil, where they received no protection except a little shading, till they had re-rooted. The season was getting well advanced, or this treatment would not have answered; but I afterwards found out that it was the usual and over extra hands employed as pickers, practice at that place to prick things out first in bunches when the young plants come up matoes and other products. He has 72 very close together, and not let them become drawn by getting large enough to handle own carpenter, carriage builder, painter and separately, reserving this operation till they became stronger under far more favorable circumstances than would be the case if left \$39,000 worth of lettuce to one New York together in a thick mass all over the surface dealer, in addition to all his sales to other of the pot or pan. A capital plan it is ! and one moreover which I have myself followed ever since I have been able to do as I liked encumbers in different lots, and it was a very in such matters, and yet no longer ago than the year 1887 a man pointed it out to me as pickers, from forty to fifty men, women and being a new thing, and an invention of his children in a gang, gathering the crop. The own! I thought of the words of a certain white shirts and blue overalls of the men, king, and concluded that there may be some-

Setting out Strawberries.

L. Foote, of Nepean, Ont., gives in the Canadian Horticulturist his favorite

new under the sun.

method of setting strawberries: In setting out strawberries, don't set them in with a plunge of the spade or trowel, leavsome do, but take the crown of the plant between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and after stirring up the ground well with your trowel, spread the roots well with the three fingers of the left hand, make a narrow opening with the right hand in the loose dirt near your line, place the roots of your plant well spread into the opening, and press the dirt firmly down to the bottom of reots on each side, taking care to set low enough to bring the crown of the plant even with the top of the ground, but never cover the crown, or your plant may smother. This mode of setting will allow your plant to comthe main roots may firm up for next season's apart in the row. This will allow a cultivator to run between the rows, thus saving hoe for the hill system is preferable, to cultivate with a hoe; this gives you larger berries, and

Strawberries. Those who wish to plant a small bed of Times, it is well for all to be guided by the out about 12 or 15 inches spart, three rows (not hot) room. They have thus kept sound soil in which the plant is growing. Light in each bed, and by stopping all runners as and good till new potatoes were fit to pick soil is certainly the best as far as earthing fast as they appear. If the ground has been the following summer. They can also be up is concerned, because nothing is required | made very rich and can be watered in case to be added to render it in a fit condition to of drouth, one can obtain a very moderate together without litter, if the barrels are set place about the stalks. Heavy soil is much crop of very large berries next June, thus in warm storehouse or by side of furnace

obtained, it is well to tie a piece of brown In general, however, it is our belief that autumn, and so on through winter. paper round the stalks, to blanch them dur- too many old strawberry beds are kept over ing the next few weeks, and then do the for a second or third crop. It would pay earthing up all at one time. This will obvi- better in general to plow them under after ate the necessity of the soil lying against the taking one good crop. For not only is it stalks for too long a time, and becoming too less expensive in general to plant a new firm and wet long before the winter sets in. bed than to weed and take care of an old Brown paper is very much used now, and is one, but the market for strawberries is gluta wonderful assistance to the blanching of ted by the abundance of poor, small berries; celery. Before a start is made to earth up, now these small berries, which break the the trenches should receive a thorough soak- market, are almost always the growth of old ing of liquid manure, and this done, the crop | beds, which have been more or less neglectwill not suffer, however dry the weather may ed and exhausted; if you keep an old bed be afterwards. It is a good plan to tie up over, weed it thoroughly, enrich it with each stalk before this watering, clearing off ground bone and wood ashes and water it if all dead and decayed leaves, and where this necessary, so as to grow good plants and not method is adopted the subsequent process spoil the market with mean berries .- Mass.

Burning Over Strawberry Beds.

B. F. Engle, in Popular Gardening, comments on a practice prevalent among We have for five seasons tried burning over the old strawberry patches which we tramped over by pickers. Weed seeds and insects at the surface will be destroyed and nearly every weed will succumb while only and there will a strawberry plant be killed. In '88 we had a patch which burned spotted One of my first jobs was the pricking out on account of old, half rotted straw being too small. Who is to take them up one at a fully hoed and the job with us has never been more than half as hard as when we

Grapes and Drouth.

well soaked with rain for a time, now fears give a more liberal reward for favors receivthem. I had never before seen this plan the crust and pulverize finely the top soil; are scarce. In a large garden it may be

mulch the surface with fine manure, an inch about a week, getting another week in a cold | will tend to retain moisture and to prevent frame. Now they were stood out in the crust, should rain fall .- Country Gentle-

Sunlight on the Grape,

In cultivating the grape we have to contend with early and late frosts and with the insect foes and parasites, like mildew and rot. Few varieties are able to withstand all these in the north. We may succeed in growing the vines, and by covering them with earth in winter prevent their being destroyed by cold, but up to the present year we have never been sure that the berries would not rot, or the leaves mildew so badly as to fall off, or at least be so injured as to prevent the fruit from ripening. From experiments made by the department of agriculture it seems reasonably sure that we may prevent both the mildew and rot from de stroying our crop. In these experiments sulphate of copper and lime were used in varying proportions, but the following is recommended for general use; sulphate of copper six pounds, lime (fresh) six pounds, water and gayer colors of the women's attire, dot- thing in them. Truly there is little that is 22 gallons. The copper sulphate is dissolved in 16 gallons of water and the lime slaked with six gallons. When the two solutions have become cooled they are poured together and thoroughly mixed before using. The mixture was applied by the Eureka sprayer of garden plants. It belongs to the borage on May 29, June 4 and 21, and July family, comes into bloom about the middle and 11. When the spraying was thorough- of May, and has primrose yellow flowers ly done, the vines were free from mildew and easily applied, and if it proves as effecting the roots pressed together in a mass, as ual as the experiments named, we may hope to control both these destructive diseases.

By planting upon high, warm, sandy or gravelly soil with a southern exposure we may expect to avoid the late frosts in the spring and early frosts in autumn which often destroy the crop on new land. Of insects there is but one that is seriously injurious—the rose bug. This pest appears in of July, August and September of last year, such numbers at the time of blooming as to destroy all blossoms as they open. If the vines are laid upon the ground until they United States and Europe. A large proporbloom, the fruit will set before the insects get about much and thus the crop will be saved. It is claimed by some that the pest may be destroyed by spraying with Paris green. At the time the Bordeaux mixture is applied for the destruction of mildew, if gallons of liquid, is added to the solution, it would much lessen the expense and I more light is needed on the subject of inmost important works the experiment stabest insecticides and fungicides, and the most economical and effectual methods of they can go to see or to buy flowers. applying them .- Prof. S. T. Maynard.

Storing Sweet Potatoes.

A. B. Allen, in the N. Y. Tribune, says : exposed to the sun's heat, which gives a fine without cutting or brulsing; dry off adhering soil in sun; place in bottom of box or barrel two inches of fine-cut hay or straw, or soft dry shavings; on this lay potatoes to only moderate depth; then a layer of potatoes strawberries for a family supply, or who and so on till the vessel is full. Let stand wish to experiment in fruiting any of the open several days, to allow any moisture to new varieties without waiting for next to escape, then put on a cover with two or spring to plant them, may gain time by buy- three narrow cracks or several small holes in ing potted runners now and setting them it for ventilation, and store in a warm, dry well kept till March or April, packed solid used for heating the house; but they must Such a bed would probably pay to keep not be too hot, nor in so cold a place as to quickly than in light soil. Upon soils and over for a second year, clipping the runners endanger freezing. Steady warmth is what they require soon as frost begins to fall in

Lay Your Foundation First.

Here comes a youngster with the question How shall I get into vegetable gardening?" Well, it is a very simple thing. How would you begin to build a smoke house? Why, of course, begin at the bottom. All right. So it is a with a garden, you must begin at the bottom. Now the bottom of a garden is the poppy is by no means despicable. never less than one foot below the surface. and from that depth up to the top the soil with, and must be kept up by yearly renewals to that proportion. If you have got a multiplication table, slate and pencil, and a good, sound head on your shoulders (you will through that foot of depth, and then you can choose. Lay your foundation, young man, and we will tell you how to put up the structure afterwards .- Germantown Tele-

The Perennial Phlox,

The Massachusetts Ploughman says a good work for this old fashioned but beautiful flower, which is very showy in the garden aud desirable, especially the white variety on account of the milk-white purity of its flowers: Many of the old time favorite hardy bien-

nials and perennials are receiving renewed attention from both professional and amateur cultivators, and particularly is this true of the hardy, herbaceous phlox, which in the long ago figured so prominently in the flower gardens of our grandmothers. Not only hes this plant been saved from a threatened oblivion, but, thanks to the skillful florist, it now appears in a number of brilliant colors and markings, vastly

improved over the old-fashioned varieties. The perennial phlox is a native of North America and thrives in almost every section of the country. It is thought that the newest varieties possess a dash at least of blood of the annual phlox Drummondii, hence the higher colorings of recent introductions of this plant. Here in Massachusetts the perennial varieties withstand the severest winters without artificial protection and there A planter who has set out eight acres of are few plants that will bear a greater ne. I should have gotten a good lesson with a grapevines this year, and had the ground glect of cultivation; and yet few that will pected to handle the plants singly, but to that he will lose all his young plants by the ed in the shape of care and attention. take them in little bunches of ten, a dozen, severe drouth, which not only renders the Prominent among its desirable qualities is or fifteen, just as may hap, and set them into the fresh pans an inch or two from bunch hard crust, like a brick pavement. He asks mer and remains is flower till well into Septo bunch, without any attempt to separate for a remedy or preventive. First, break tember, covering a time when other flowers

rake to finish with around the plants. Then such as peonies and low growing and earlier blooming shrubs. It is easily grown from or two in thickness, around the plants in cuttings, or increased from a division of the circles at least five feet in diameter. This roots. A plant from a little slip will in two seasons form a desirable and showy clump. It is a most desirable plant for grouping or planting in rows, and a general collection under this method of culture forms a conspicuous and beautiful sight through its long season of blossoming.

FLORTIULTURAL.

IT is said that the plump seeds of the dahlia are of little value, but that thin ones always produce the fine flowers.

A PRETTY funeral design for an elderly leaves, the ends tied together with ribbons. ly oiled, making them very glossy and handsome in appearance.

As showing the increasing attention paid to floriculture and the great demand for cut are largely used for conversion into cider. flowers and pot plants, it is mentioned by the Prairie Farmer that in 1831 there was one florist in Chicage, in 1881, 56, and in 1890, there were 153 firms engaged in that

THE Prophet flower, from Northern Persia, is one of the choicest and most interesting and ten in Oct., sowing one peck of wheat to with five black crimson spots on their face. and these spots which are so vivid when the flowers open gradually disappear till in a few days no trace of them is left.

Yokohama in such large numbers annually as to form an export of considerable importance. According to a note in a recent issue of the Revue Horticole, in the three months no less than 1,192 cases, containing 700,000 bulbs, were exported from Yokohama to the tion of these bulbs were, no doubt, Lillium auratum, which the Japanese grow as a field

NEW YORK is to have a flower market, imitating, in this, all the cities of Europe. The Market Florists' Association of New York is now making arrangements for a temporary market for cut flowers, am confident would lessen the beetles. Much which will be near Union Square and honey: be opened early in September. It secticides and fungicides and one of the is claimed by them that New York can excel that granulation may be retarded by keeping any European city in this line. The chief in a uniform high temperature. I believe if tions have before them is to determine the object of the market is to enable ladies to honey be kept at say 90%, it will not crystalhave a clean and respectable place where lize so long as this temperature be maintain-

> give all the better results in fine growth. ure at the roots. It is almost impossible to water a strong affinity. overdo the matter of watering. An excellent is to leave a depression in the soil about each by storing it in shallow tanks, and who reone and fill in several inches of manure fuses to accept this theory, transfer his gathered from the stable, and then fill operations to a cold room, or to the cellar, such basin with water two or three times and he will discover that instead of obtaineach week. - Popular Gardening.

> THE poppy may be hardly considered an ing a grand display of color on banks or and its presence is not an evidence of unripeother situations where the soil is poor. Pop- ness, but a proof that levulose is present in pies, like many other annuals, are seldom an undue proportion. It is in itself uncrysallowed to do themselves justice, as they are tallizable glucose or from its co-constituent left too thickly together where sown. They dextrous. When it is present in honey in look very well for a time, but it is a very abnormal quantities, a portion of it refuses limited period indeed, whereas if each plant to combine with the dextrose, and finds it had say a clear foot of space to itself, the life of the plant would last much longer and the blooming period continue a greater length of time. The worst of it is that the blooms do not last long in a cut state; however, as useful, easily grown plants, suitabl to odd corners or growing amongst shrubs,

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says the must be at least one quarter manure, to begin | Cardinal Flower-Lobelia Cardinalis-one of the best known of New England's wild flowers, is fast becoming a favorite in garden culture. It is a plant that will thrive in cold and exposed situations of the garden want all these in growing vegetables), you and when so located its flowers are inclined can soon find out how much manure it will to last longer than if grown in warm and take to lay the foundation. Mix in all sunny positions. Ordinarily the color of the flower is less intense under cultivation than build any kind of a crop on your land you in its native haunts, but not sufficiently so to detract from its value for garden purposes Like all flowers of such intensity of color it is particularly desirable for grouping, and as an individual plant is small, a considerable number can be planted in a comparatively small compass. When once they are planted in the garden they require no particular attention other than they be kept free from this plant than an excessively rich one, as stock at the expense of its flowers.

Horticultural Items.

GRAPES in Fairplain township, Berrien Co., are reported as rotting badly; and blackber ries were a short crop on account of the dry weather.

J. M. SMITH says potatoes or strawberrie manured with ashes stand drouth that would be ruinous to crops manured with any fertil-

DR. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., after seven or eight years' trial pronounces the Red Bietingheimer apple ironclad in Northern New England. It is a very superior fall ap-

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says the huckleberry is much like the Indian in one respect—it coesn't take readily to civilization. There are reports of success with huckleber ries in open fields, but few persons ever saw anybody who saw any growing in that way.

MR. A. L. HATCH, of Ithaca, Wis., will apply a solution of copper carbonate in ammonia largely diluted with water to his 25acre apple orchard next season, to preven the apple scab (Fusicladium dentriticum). He expects by spraying the trees to largely increase the income from the orchard.

THE Allegan Gazette savs: "Perhaps the

that of T. W. Leland, near Douglas. He will have about 3,000 baskets, chiefly of late varieties, and attributes his happy state in large part to persistent fighting of curculio, of which he captured and destroyed over

becoming blacker and blacker. Buyers who have been out in the States report there is n fruit to buy. A Montreal man who went south for early fruit could find none and returned without any. In England there will be very few apples. Blight and caterpillers

It is stated that the export trade in chopperson is a crescent-shaped wreath of ivy fruit and material left after the preparation ped apples-a dried product from inferio of the best quality of evaporated fruit-has The leaves of the ivy are washed and slight-increased from small orders in 1889 to 11,000, 000 pounds in 1888, and 20,000,000 pounds could have been sold in 1889. Cider is consumed in France at the rate of 276,000,000 gallons annually. American chopped apple and preferred to the home-grown article. being better preserved and of finer flavor. It appears now that there is room for all we will be able to export.

In his peach orchard of thirty acres N. T. Robinson, of Hawkhead, sowed last year August 1st, ten acres of wheat, ten in Sept. the acre. He also sowed at the same time and on the same ground turnips. At the proper time he gathered about 1,000 bushels of good sized turnips, leaving the small ones in the ground for seed. This season before his wheat was ready for harvest he gathered from among it the ripe turnip seed, of which he had 18 bushels, for which he has refused 14 cents per pound, or \$150. His wheat JAPANESE lilies are now sent out from yielded 261 bushels, that sowed last yielding a little the best. At 70 cents a bushel this would yield him \$182.70, or a total from both crops of more than \$330. Thus it is seen tha it pays to be eccentric. Not many peach orchards will yield as much money as that this year .- South Haven Messenger.

Apiarian.

Blythe, in his "Foods; Their Analysis and Composition," thus discusses the influence of the atmosphere on the granulation of

"The careful observer will have noticed ed. The melting point of glucose-sugar crystals is 86°; cold weather accelerates CANNAS delight beyond all else in a very | candying of honey—this is well known, but fertile soil. It does not matter so much little understood. It is not the cold that whether the land is muck or sand or any does it, but the condition of the atother kind, so long as it is thoroughly en- mosphere incident to the cold. In riched with strong stable manure. In fact to other words, the point of atmospheric make its substance one-third manure would | saturation is then low, in which state the air is in a condition favorable to its giving back The Canna also delights in plenty of moist- its moisture to the honey, which has for

" Let the skeptic who cures his boney by course to produce fine results with the plants | causing it to flow over shallow troughs, or ing cured honey, he will soon have candied

honey. aristocratic flower by many, but there is floating on top of a body of granulated scarcely any annual so well adapted for mak- honey. This liquid is almost pure levulose, way to the surface, where it floats in the form of the liquid well known to most beekeepers, at least most of them have had an opportunity of seeing it.

of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft,

pliant, and glossy.
"We have no hesitation in pronouncing "We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experi-ence in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair,

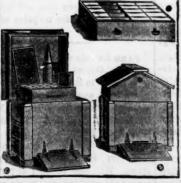
A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillowcase nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is al-ways agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."— The Sunny South, Atlanta Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dress-ing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar prepara tions, it being perfectly harmless." - From Economical Housekeeping, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Sewing Machines! THE Canadian Horticulturist says that week by week the prospect for apple growers is becoming blacker and blacker. Buyers who

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2d. It is simple in construction having few parts, no complication, and not liable to get out of order and not name to get out of order.

3d It is a high arm, giving ample
room for any kind of work.

4th. It has a self-setting needle,
thereby saving the operator much
annoyance. It is very light-running.

and not tiresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.

6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose. Balance Wheel, nickle-plated—with Patent-Stop Motion, the most com-

piete arrangement of the kind in use.
7th. All the running parts of the machine subjected to wear, are made of the finest steel, case-hardened, thereby insuring great dura-

We furnish with each machine a complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consist ing of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one Quitter, one Shirrer, one Braider, one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the following accessories: Six Bobbins one Paper Needles, one Foot Hem

ne Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruc EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. Highly Ornamented Head, Nickel-Plated Balance Wheel, Drop-Leaf Table of Oil-Polishe Walnut, Gothic Box Cover with French Veneered Panels, Case of Two Drawers at eaching of Table, with Locks and Veneered Fronts.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receints of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 245,157 bu., against 289,484 bu. the previous week, and 235,736 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Ship ments for the week were 235,732 bu., against 93,825 bu. the previous week, and 268,427 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 541,190 bu., against 518,123 bu. last week, and 130,057 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 16 was 18,452,780 bu. against 18,490,493 bu, the previous week, and 14,220,534 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 37,712 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 4,232 246 bu.

The course of the market has been strongly in favor of holders all week. The dollar mark on spot was reached on Saturday on No. 2 red, and the highest points were reached on Wednesday, when it sold at \$1.04. Futures have been active at a high range of prices, December selling yesterday at \$1.081/4. It looks as the dellar limit at interior points would soon be reached, although the market was irregular and fluctuated past week were 31,055 bu. against 14,550 bu. rapidly yesterday. After the steady advance which has taken place within the past six weeks, it would not be surprising to see some reaction. But the present crop year will not see low prices for wheat, or any other grain. Any deciine must be followed by another advance.

The following table exhibits the daily glos ing sales of spot wheat in this market from Aug. 1st to August 23d inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 1
Ang.	1	87 🛣	90	85%
00	2	88	9136	
44	4	8814	9136	85
64	5	90%	9314	89
	6	92	9514	90
44	7	91%	9414	90
64	8	92	94	89
66	9	93	9516	91
64	11	94%	97%	92
64	12	95	98	93
6.4	13	9514	9914	9314
04	14	94	9714	92
84	15	94%	93	93
66 .	16	96	1 00%	95%
66	18	9814	1 01%	9714
94		1 01	1 0314	97
64	19		1 04	9714
84	20	1 011	1 02	97
66	21			91
-	22	99	1 03	

No. 2 white sold at 94%c, No. 3 white a 87%c, and rejected at 80@85c.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

y 104 1044 1044 1054 10634 106

It is now estimated that the wheat crop of the United States will be about 400,000,000 bu. - perhaps ten millions more. Corn, oats, potatoes and fruits are very short crops also Wheat will be as cheap in proportion as any other food product, and there will not be any substitution. With a normal consumption by 64,000,000 people, and the amount required for seed, it looks as if Europe would not get a very large amount of this season's crop. As compared with the crop of last year the present one is short fully two-thirds of the amount exported the past year. Wheat therefore, is going to be good property until another crop is harvested.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday published the following dispatch from Grand Forks, Dakota: "As threshing progresses in Grand Forks county it becomes evident that the yield per acre of wheat will be tolerably small and the grade inferior. One citizen here, owning a farm near Gilby in the Red River Valley, had a yield of six bushels per acre, grading No. 3 northern. Another farm in the same vicinity had a yield of nine bushels per acre of No. 2 northern. No. 1 hard will be a comparatively scarce article. Slight frosts the past two or three nights also served to deteriorate grain and completely kill vegetables in many

The shipments of wheat last week from ports in Australia and Southern Europe were 2,400,000 bu., of which 1,840,000 were for the United Kingdom.

Beerbohm's trade circular says: "For the twelve months ended July 31 the total exports from Russia, according to the weekly official returns, amount to about 11 million quarters; but when the corrected returns come to hand the total will probably react 12 million quarters, against 14,500,000 qrs last season, and 13,750,000 grs. in 1887-88. According to the Echo Agricole the wheat crop of France this year is about 285,000,-

The Manitoba Government issued its third crop bulletin yesterday. The average of the wheat yield will be 25 bushels per acre, with a total of 20,000,000 bushels. Harvesting is half over and the weather is magnificent.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News thinks it will be nip and tuck between supply and demand the coming crop year, with demand slightly handicapped. It may turn out that DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

the handicapping is on the other side. It

We believe now the wheat crop of this

State will be fully 20,000,000 bu. Reports

of big yields are coming from most of the

wheat-growing counties. There is one

point, however, to be remembered, and that

is the crop is very spotted-good and bad

will be good, and the dryness of the berry

make it fit for shipment as soon as threshed

A cable dispatch says: "The Hungarian

wheat harvest is estimated at 80,000,000

cwt., half of which will be exported. The

value of the crop is placed at 140,000,000

The following table shows the quantity

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in

the United States, Canada, and on passage

to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

The estimated receipts of foreign and

ome-grown wheat in the English markets

during the week ending Aug. 9 were

162,720 bu. more than the estimated

onsumption; and for the eight weeks end-

ing July 26 the receipts are estimated to

have been 1,056,960 bu. more than the con-

umption. The receipts show an increase

for those eight weeks of 6,446,088 bu. as

compared with the corresponding eight

Shipments of wheat from India for the

week ending Aug. 9, 1890, as per special

cable to the New York Produce Exchange

ggregated 480,000 bu., of which 160,000

bu. were for the United Kingdom and 320,

000 bu, for the Continent. The shipments

for the previous week, as cabled, amounted

to 1,300,000 bu., of which 680,000 bu. went to

the United Kingdom, and 620,000 ba. to the

Continent. The shipments from that coun-

ry from April 1, the beginning of the crop

year, to Aug. 9, aggregate 10,580,000 bu.

of which 7,200,000 bu. went to the United

Kingdom, and 3,380,000 bu. to the Conti-

nent. For the corresponding period in 1889

the shipments were 10.160,000 bu. The

wheat on passage from India July 29 was

estimated at 2,880,000 bu. One year ago

The Liverpool market on Friday was

noted firm, with good demand. Quotations

for American wheat were as follows: No. 2

winter, 7s. 4d. per cental. No. 2 spring,

7s. 5d.; California Club. 7s. 7d. per cental

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the

the previous week, and 11,721 bu. for the

the week were 6.049 bu. against 4,679

bu the previous week, and none for the

supply of corn in the country on Aug. 16th

mounted to 11,077,169 bu., against 11,113,-

270 bu, the previous week, and 8,027,060 bu.

at the same date in 1889. The visible sup-

ply shows a decrease during the week indi-

cated of 36,201 bu. The stocks now held

in this city amount to 9,178 bu. against

against 2 000,008,000 last year. As oats

following range: No. 2, 49 /4c; No. 2 yel-

low, 51c; No. 3, 493; No. 3 yellow, 50%c;

No. 2 white, 491/@501/c In futures No.

2 sold at 49%c for September, 50c for Octo-

ber, and 531/c for May. New York was

The Liverpool market yesterday was

quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations

were as follows: Spot, 4s. 4%d.; August,

OATS.

were 117,791 bu., against 104,507 bu. the pre-

vious week, and 87,756 bu. for the corres-

ponding week last year. The shipments for

the week were 64,563 bu. against 20,525 bu.

the previous week and 36,202 bu. the same

week in 1889. The visible supply of this

grain on August 16th was 2,264,120 bu.,

against 2,259,730 bu. the previous week, and

4.998.240 bu, at the corresponding date in

1889. The visible supply shows an increase

of 4,390 bu. for the week indicated.

Stocks held in store here amount to 102,995

bu., against 66,774 bu, the previous week,

and 57,037 bu. the corresponding week in

1889. Oats are a little higher than a week

ago, but not yet up to the figures which will

prevail for the balance of the crop year.

Feed grains are going to be scarce. Quota-

tions here are as follows: No. 2 white, 39c;

No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 38%c; No.

3, 36%c; light mixed, nominal. In future

September at 37% c per bu. At Chicago

oats are firm, and made a slight advance on

some futures yesterday. At the close yester-

day prices were as follows: No. 2 white,

2 mixed, 36%@37%c per bu. In futures

No. 2 mixed for August closed at 371/c,

September at 36%c, and October at 86%c.

The New York market yesterday was

steady, with spot lower than a week ago,

and futures showing an advance. Quota-

tions were as follows: No. 2 white, 44%@

45%c; mixed western, 40@45c; white west-

ern, 48@55c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 45%c.

In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed

were as follows: September, 421/c, and

INCUBATORS are only profitable when

used for early hatches. Chickens that are

unless in experienced hands. At least so

October at 41%c per bu.

asserts the Home Journal.

firm and %c higher yesterday.

corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for

the quantity was 3,576,000 bu.

40,384 67

Total pushels Aug. 2, 1890.....

ertainly looks so now.

florins."

Visible supply

weeks in 1889.

The market for butter is very steady, and for a really choice lot of dairy it could be sprung a cent at least above current quotation. Good fresh dairy sells quick at 14@15c, and fair at 12@13c. Creamery is steady at 17@18; and the demand is good enough to fields alternating everywhere. The quality take all offering. Low grade butter is not wanted at any price, and there is a good deal of it yet coming in. The recent rains have improved pastures, and with cooler weather butter-makers should not experience any trouble in producing a good article. Prices are more apt to advance than decline from this time forward. At Chicago dealers report a fair demand for everything but medium qualities, with stocks only moderate and prices firm. Medium or only fair makes are selling rather slow, and are not bringing satisfactory prices. The stock of such are iberal. The Following were the quotations Fancy separator goods, 20@21e; fine, 17@ 193; good to choice, 14%@16c; fine dairies, 15@17c; medium to fair, 12@14c; packing stock, fresh, 7@8c, old, 5@6c. The New York market has greatly improved in tone, and prices have also advauced. The demand for fancy table grades in that market is ahead of the supply, and consequently held with much firmness. All good butter has participated in the advance. Western

creamery, if choice, is very firm and in active lemand. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK 21 16 70 22 State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails State dairy, half-firkin tubs and palls, 17 219 State dairy, tubs, thirds WESTERN STOCK. Creamery, Elgin, extra

Creamery, Elgin, extra
Creamery, other Western, extras.
Creamery, Western, high grade firsts.
Creamery, Western, average firsts.
Creamery, Western, seconds
Creamery, Western, thirds.
Western imitation creamery, firsts.
Western imitation creamery, seconds
Western imitation creamery, seconds
Western dairy, firsts.
Western dairy, secondr
Western dairy, secondr
Western factory, June, firkins, extra
Western factory, June, firkins, extra
Western factory, June, seconds to
firs's. Wessern factory, June, seconds firs's

Western factory, fresh, firkins
Western factory, fresh, tubs, firsts.
Western factory, seconds.
Western factory, seconds.

Western dairy and factory, thirds.
Old Western dairy or factory. 9400104

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

For week ending Aug. 19 ... Same week 1889. . . Since May 1, 1889 last year

There has been a general advance in al the leading markets, and the trade seems to market full cream stock is selling at 8%@98 for choice, and firm at the advance. At corresponding week in 1889. The visible Chicago the market is higher and the demand good. Receipts and stocks are about normal, and the outlook favorable to sellers. Following were the quotations: Fall cream cheddars, 7@7%c per lb.; do twins, 8@8%c; Young Americas, 9@91/c; 1-lb skims, heddars, 64@7c; 1-lb skims, twins, 6%@ 71/c; hard skims, flats, 31/041/c. The New 2,496 bu. last week, and 11,965 bu. at the York market is very strong on choice makes, corresponding date in 1889. Corn holds while ordinary stock is not so active nor so very steady. Receipts have improved a firm, although all grades are higher than a le, higher prices inducing holders to sell. | week ago. Receipts have been very light So far as the coming crop is concerned it is the past week, and the active demand for a well ascertained fact that the crop will be the home trade, which has greatly improved, fully 400,000,000 bu. less than last year- gives holders of choice goods the advantage. probably aggregating 1,600,000,000 bu., Quotations in that market yesterday were as

against 2 000,008,000 last year. As oats	follows:
are also a short crop, and the high price of	State factory, choice, full cream, col'd. 8% 8% State factory, fancy white, special
wheat will make bran and middlings dear	selections
also, there is no chance for corn to decline.	State factory, full cream, choice 7% 3 7% State factory, fine, full cream 7% 9 7%
The chances seem to all favor higher values.	State factory, good 6% 7 State factory, fair 6 6 6%
Quotations here are 53%c for spot No. 2, 51c	State factory fair
for No. 3, 50e for No. 4, and 531/c for No.	State factory, skims, fine 5 @ 5%
3 vellow. In futures No. 2 for September	State factory, skims, medium 314 22 314
sold at 51c, and October at 52c. The	State factory, full skims 2/2 3
Chicago market was steady yesterday at the	
following range: No. 2, 49 4c: No. 2 vel-	THE CAPOITS OF CHOOSE FROM FICH

since May 1 (the beginning year) compare as follows:

For week ending Aug. 19.

At Utica, on Monday, choice makes sold higher and were very active. Small sizes were also scarce and higher. The amount 49. 4%d.; September, 4s. 5%d.; October, sold figured up 13,972 boxes, against 2 551 boxes the previous week, and 16,729 4s. 7d.; spot and futures showing a slight for the corresponding date last year. The range of prices was from 71/07%c, with The receipts at this point for the week 71/4c the ruling figure.

At Little Falls, on Monday, sales amount ed to 10,625 boxes, and the range of prices was from 7@7%c for factory, and 7%@8c for dairy. Demand was active.

In Western New York, 1,000 boxes of the Cloverfield combination sold Wednesday

at 8c. The Montreal Gazette reports a firm market at 81/4@81/4c, with extra fine goods held The Liverpool market yesterday was quot-

white new American, an advance of 1s. 6d. from the figures quoted a week ago, WE have received the premium list and

prospectus of the combined New York and Pennsylvania Inter-State Exposition, to be held at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 1st to 12th. G M. Robinson, Secretary and Manager. It is No. 2 mixed for August sold at 38%c, and as handsomely gotten up as anything in this line we have ever seen, and if everything about the fair is to be conducted the same gilt-edged style the managers of 37%@37%c; No. 3 white, 36%@36%c; No. to get pointers. The premium list is large and the awards generous, and the manager fair a success.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms hatched very late do not pay for their keep easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First Nationa

Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

THE DETROIT EXPOSITION.

On Tuesday next the second exhibition of the Detroit Exposition Company opens at Detroit and will run ten days, exclusive of Sunday. Last Wednesday George M. Savage, the Secretary, invited the members of the press of the city to accompany him or a visit to the grounds and see for themselves what had been and was still being done to make this year's exhibition if possible more successful than that of 1889. The party went aboard the yacht Lelia, and were soon landed at the dock on the River Rouge. The seeding done last fall proved fairly success ful, and now that the mower has been run over the grass gives the grounds the appearance of a well kept lawn. This will virtually do away with the dust that proved quite a nuisance at times last season. in the main building all was life. Thre nundred men were busily engaged in getting the different exhibits ready for the opening

day. Many new exhibitors have engaged space in the building this year, and the exhibit promise to be finer and more varied than that of 1889. On the outside the implement and the ma-

chinery men are getting things in shape, and this department of the fair will, the exhibitors say, be the finest ever seen in Michigan. None of the live stock has yet arrived, but the entries of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are largely in excess of those of last year,

and visitors can depend on a fine exhibit in these classes. The entries in the poultry department have proved larger than anticipated and more space is being arranged for the exhibit. The Company have added a bench show for this year, and the noted dogs from all sections of the country have been entered. This is expected to prove one of the great features of the exhibition.

A new fire engine house has been erected It contains all the modern improvements, and will have one of the city engines, fully manned, located here during the fair. A visit to this will be interesting, and the "fire laddies" will take pleasure in explaining the working of the machine to visitors.

Toe State Fish Commission is busily engaged in getting its exhibit in shape, and promise to make it more interesting than that of last year. The exhibit last year attracted as much attention as anything on the grounds.

For music Cappa's band, of New York, whose renditions were so much enjoyed last year, has again been secured. This band is admitted to be the finest in the United States, and the management is to be congratulated for its enterprise in securing them, and thus adding a very pleasant feature to the show. To the lovers of fine music no part of the exhibit will prove more enjoyable.

In the way of amusement the management has arranged for the production of the drama of the destruction of Pompeli, which will nightly be enacted under the direction of Capt. Pain, and calls for a large amount of work. The grand stand, almost completed, will seat 10,000 people and afford a vantage point to half as many more. It is a vast shelving plane, whereon benches are built. Between the grand stand and the stage the lake is being excavated, no small work in itself, as it is 200 feet long, 60 feet wide by five feet deep, with the sandy bottom and sides coated with clay so as to prevent infiltration as far as possible. As this lake is five feet above the water level it is supplied with water by the pumps. It is possible for 50,000 people to see the play from the plain while, of course, a vast multitude may enjoy the pyrotechnic play. Space will not admit of a full description of this play, but some idea can be gained of it when it is known that a miniature city that requires nearly a million feet of lumber to build is erected each day, and blown up each evening.

Last year there was some dissatisfaction expressed by visitors at what they thought charged for the art gallery. For the drama of "Pompeii" no charge is to be made excepting for the grand stand, which will be 25 cents. The admission to the grounds in the evening after seven o'clock will be 25 cents, but parties attending the exhibition through the day are at liberty to stay during the evening without any charge.

A report has gained currency that the management had rented ground to parties on which beer stands were to be erected. This story is false. No beer or liquor of any kind will be sold on the grounds of the Exposi tion, and each lease made by the company explicitly specifies that any lessee guilty of selling wine, beer, or liquor of any sort, will forfeit his or her lease, and the money paid for it.

It has required a large amount of hard work to successfully arrange the details of great fair such as this, and the larger part of it has fallen to the share of the Secretary, ed firm, with fair demand; quotations Mr. Geo. M. Savage. He has been untiring were 41s. 6d. per cwt. for finest colored and in his efforts to make it a success, and de serves to be rewarded, as we hope he will be by seeing the exhibition of 1890 more largely attended and more successful financially than that of 1889.

Spring Wheat.

IONIA, Aug. 18, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I should like to inquire of the readers of your paper in regard to spring wheat. What the Columbian Exposition may go to Elmira kind of a crop is it to sow winter wheat af ter? We think barley the best thing here but I do not like to handle barley, and will apparently spare no pains to make the would like to try spring wheat if it would

The Secret of Success The success that Messrs. Loomis & Nymar of Tiffin, O., have met with in the manufacture of Well Boring Machinery is due largely to the fact that they have every facility for manufacturing first class machines, and are thoroughly responsible in all dealings, and have been engaged in the business for over 30 years. Also by a liberal patronage of the Newspapers. Their advertisement of "Bore Wells" is familiar to most readers. All persons interested in the subject should write for catalogue to Messrs, Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Chio.

In Memoriam.

We, the undersigned, officers of the Washtenaw Pomological Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Jo seph Dorr Baldwin, President, and of Anson Sessions, one of the vice-presidents of our society, we mourn the loss of two of the oldest, best and most faithful and efficient ers of our seciety. President Baldwin especially was one

the most enthusiastic pomologists in the State of Michigan. His ripe experience in fruit growing, his liberality in communicat ing his knowledge, his progressive and pa tient zeal in testing new fruits and in genera experimentation in horticulture his his executive abilities as an officer endea him to our society and to his fellow officers, and to the State Horticultural Society, of which he was a life men The memory of Mr. Sessions is dear to us as a faithful, true, honest and upright efficer

and gentleman of the good old school. We shall greatly miss these brethren in our monthly meetings and in the discharge of duties which involve the interests of our fruit growers. May they now enjoy the pomology of the heavenly Jerusalem, where on either side of the river of life is growing

of fruits, yielding its fruit every month, the

'for the healing of the nations. Resolved, That we extend our utmost sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Baldwin nd to Mrs. Sessions, and to the surviving children of these our esteemed brethren May they fully reap the fruits of the labor of these faithful servants of the Lord.

ANN ARBOR, August 18, 1890. J. J. PARSHALL, 1st Vice-President JACOB GANZHORN, Secretary. EMIL BAUR, Corresponding Secty.

Detroit Business University.

Over forty years of earnest and faithfu work of the Detroit Business University in educating ambitious young men and women for usefulness, has been so appreciated that now a thousand or more throng its halls yearly.

For several years the managers have no been able to secure sufficient room in any one building in the city to accommodate all its patrons, which made it necessary to have designed and constructed a building of sufficient capacity, with all modern conveniences, and every way worthy of the leading business training institution of America.

The result is, that attractive six-story structure of gothic design on Wilcox Avenue, near Woodward Avenue. The building is one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide; is made of brick, with pillars and copings of red sandstone. The whole structure is shaded with red, including the tiling on the roof. The second, third and fourth floors are occupied by the Business University, and have large pleasant study halls and class rooms with all modern conveniences, including elevator, steam-heating, electric lighting and best of ventilation.

The demands of the times are for young men and women who can do business rapidy and accurately and the demands are most admirably met by those fortunate enough to graduate from this institution. We would advise our readers while in the City to visit this popular school, or write for Illustrated Catalogue. Address Detroit Business Uni versity, 11 to 19 Wilcox Ave.

THE Salway is probably one of the bes f not the very best of the late varieties of the peach, and when well ripened is excellen in quality.

Flock Notes.

THE Jackson Patriot publishes the following remarkable shearing record: "A Parma 'sheepery,' owned by W. J. Mesler, contains eighty-five Merinos which produced fourteen and one-half pounds of wool each at the last shearing. Several fleeces, from ewes, weighed twenty pounds each." Ewes shearing 20 lbs are not plenty among the very best

J. W. MORGAN, Clarkston Station, about the 10th of July, sold to Al. Webb 14 grade was an extra charge for admission to the art | Shropshire lambs for which he was paid \$3.50 gallery. It had not been fully advertised, per head. They were dropped from the 23d and quite a general impression prevailed of March to the 10th of April. The lambs among those attending that the ticket of ad- received no special care, or extra feeding of mission to the grounds admitted to all. For ewes. The ewes were full blood Merinos, the information of our readers we give the and sheared this season nine pounds per following: Fifty cents is the price of ad- head. The wool sold for 271/4 cents, makmission; twenty-five cents extra will be ing the average annual profit, considering wool and lambs, to be \$5.95 per head .-Pontige Gazette.

> JUDGING from the following paragraph in the Saline Observer Mr. A. A. Wood has been "sawing wood" this season as usual. Arthur never does business with a brass band accompaniment; but he gets there just the same: "A. A. Wood is just now about the busiest man in Lodi. He has bought, in this State and Ohio, nearly 1,200 fine wool rams, which he is now getting together and shipping to Texas. On Monday he shipped two carloads from this station, in charge of his brother George and Luther Phelps, of Caro, who came down to take the trip. Two more cars will be shipped in a few days and the balance as fast as he can get them together."

Crop Notes

Richard Sherman, of Berlin, raised 55% bushels of wheat this year from two bushels of seed. The wheat was of the Golden Cross variety.-Lowell Journal.

Wm. F. Jones, of the township of Norvell, reports a remarkable wheat yield. From a field of four and a half acres he threshed 185 bushels, an average of forty-one bushels to the acre. The wheat averages sixty-six pounds to the bushel, machine measure. - Jackson Patriot.

Wm. Bush, of Ann Arbor town, has just threshed 2371/2 bushels of old fashioned Clawson wheat from seven acres, averaging nearly 34 bushels to the acre. He also had a field of red wheat that averaged 25 bushels to the acre. - Ann Arbor Courier.

Dr. J. L. Mitchell has just threshed the oats raised on his farm in the southeastern part of the city. The crop was an unusually good one for the year and will average thirty bushels to the acre. The oats will weigh forty pounds to the bushel, which is considered much better than the average.-Jackson Citizen.

Erastus Wilcox waited until the boys had all told their stories about wheat yields and then comes forward with the documents ready to be sworn. He claims to have raised 88 bushels of Valley wheat from one and which he struck in falling, to the second floor,

three-fourths acres, in other words a trifle over 501/4 bushels to the acre, and this is a very poor year for wheat too .- Charlotte

J. P. Lockwood of Pine Lake, raised from 16 acres-12 acres of hay stubble and four of

oat stubble-469 bushels of Clawson wheat. He used 2,700 lbs. of Garden City fertilizer. Mr. Lockwood has kept an expense account of everything expended and finds that it cost him 51 and 86,100 cents per bushel He received 84 cents net on board cars at Pine Lake. - Mason Democrat.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

Miss Mary E. Tilton, of Lansing, was one of

Walled Lake's pickle factory ruses about sixty thousand bushels of cucumbers eac

The right of way for an electric railroad stween Aun Arbor and Ypsilanti ecured.

A Jackson firm is still in the huckleberry cusiness, buying 100 bushels per day at an average of \$2.50 per bushel. Stanton decides not to have a fair this year,

ut will turn in and help make the one to be

eld at Greenville a "howling success." Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, of the 22nd Infanrs, succeeds Lieut. Simpson as instructor in military tactics at the Agricultural College. Coldwater voted on Monday last to bond

the city for \$70,000 to construct waterworks.

A light vote was polled, and the majority was Adrian had a band tournament this week

at which 42 bands from this State, Ohio and Indiana had announced an intention to blow

Wm. Benedict, C. & G. T. agent at Shafts-burg, had both feet crushed by an accident, necessitating amputation. It is feared he annot recover. It is said the attendance at Bay View, both

assembly and the summer university. as been one-quarter more than ever before being over 15,000. The rains of the current week have proved ne salvation of the cucumber crop, and far-

mers who went into the business will rear quite satisfactory returns. On the 20th James Matthews, of Colvin shot his brother's widow, Mrs. John Mat thews, because she vetoed his proposition to marry her. Then he shot himself.

Judge Isaac P. Christiancy is very ill at his ome in Lansing, being afflicted with a cancerous tumor upon his lower jaw. He is reexpected to survive more than a few days. Tuesday was Commencement Day at the

Agricultural College, and 31 graduates received their degrees. Miss Jessie Beal, daughter of Prof. W. J. Beal, was the only "co-ed." Some things come high but we must have

Hon. E. M. Willits, Assistant Secretary Agriculture, has been made chairman of oard of control and management of government exhibit at the columbian Exposi-

mpted by the survivors of the war for their eunions. At Hopkins, Ovid, Grayling and Marshall encampments were held which were largely attended. The treasurer of Genesee County has figured

up the number of sparrows killed in that sounty from Oct. 10th, 1889, to Aug. 15 of the burrent year, and puts the figures at 38,429, on which a bounty of \$1,152.87 has been paid. The members of the Muskegon "Rifles

One of the Japanese students at the Uni-His name was Tatichi Takeishi, and he would

have graduated in another year. His remains were interred at Ann Arbor. Guy McCreary, residing near Battle Creek, was instantly killed by a fast train on the M. railroad on the 19th. He was walking ome on the track. He was but 22 years old and a young man of much promise.

Walter Amos, nine years old, fell from a rry-go-round at Owosso on Wednesday, hting on the iron track on which the phine runs. He was frightfully mangled, and little hope is entertained for his recov-

The Imlay City Optic furnishes the obituary of the agricultural society which formerly flourished at that point, which is succeeded by the Imlay City Driving Park Association, of which Isaac Wilis is president; H. G. Thurston secretary, and D. McGillis treas-

The discovery of coal at Sebewaing recent promises to be a bonanza to that which is now enjoying a boom which has sent building lots up to \$400 and \$500. The Michigan Central has contracted for 400 tons. The coal is of excellent quality for manufacuring purposes.

Miss Potter, daughter of J. W. Potter, of Lausing, was killed in a railroad collision at Garrison, Mont., on the 19th. A freight train dashed into the through passenger train which was standing on the track, wrecking several ceaches. The only death reported is that of Miss Potter. The Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad company

has sold its South Lyon branch to a thir party for \$140,000, and the farmers who hav been striving to compel the company to fulfil its promises and run regular trains like a respectable road, are puzzied to know what to make of this new whirl. The body of the last victim of the disaster to the Handy Boy which occurred on the Saginaw river April 1st, was found near Carrolton the first of the week and given Chri

burial. The remains were unrecognizable except by fragments of clothing, but were identified as all that was left of Myrile Owens. Barnum's circus train met with an acciden near Shelbyville on Friday morning by which Martin Foley received mortal injuries and James and Wm. Smith were severely hurt. An engine used to push the train up a grade pulled the platform off the car to which it wa attached and on which the men were stand

Hon. R. G. Horr, of Saginaw, is reclaiming a large tract of swamp land north of that city, converting it into arable land by drain-age and tiliage. He is having a tract of sixty acres plowed, and the turning over the soil brought to light forty stakes once used in a shound, indicating that the tract was one fishing ground.

Fred Crimmins, reporter and assistant city editor of the Evening Sun, of this city, wa that by an Italian fruit vendor named Mauli on Wednesday afternoon, in an alte over some fruit Crimmins had eaten which the Crimmins was thought to be fatally wounded, but may recover, and Maulii is in jail. The directors of the Kent County Agricul-

ecided to locate the new grounds on the Van lerpool site four miles south of Grand Re which includes 100 acres and costs \$11,000 The vote in favor of the site was six to four, and the dissatisfied members don't propose to give up the battle for their favorite location—the Comstock farm, opposite the Soldiers' Abner Wilson, of Tecumseh, has six acres

of celery and ten acres of cabbage on land which a short time ago was considered a almost worthless swamp, but which now rai fine crops. Mr. Wilson, in boring for wai had the good luck to strike a vein which se out a two-inch stream of water, amounting to 1,800 barrels every 24 hours, and is preparing to make himself independent of drouths by arrangements to irrigate his grounds at pleas-James O'Neal, employed in Bissell's carpet

sweeper factory at Grand Rapids, was in a great hurry to get down stairs. So without waiting to be sure he could make connections with the elevator, he stepped off, hoping to hit it somewhere. He didn't, for it was a floor above him, so he slid down the wire cable,

falling the rest of the way to the cellar. His hands were torn to the bone, but his other juries are not serious.

The Haytien coffee crop is good and the yield will be good. The United States produced 9,579,779 of pig iron during the fiscal year endi

The Texas Farmers' Alliance is holding in attendance.

It is estimated that defective chimneys iwellings cause an annual loss of from

The National Encampment of the Sons Veterans is to be held at St. Louis, Aug. 25: 30. The organization now has 135,000 men

Matters are not yet quiet in Buenos Agree and a fresh revolution is feared owing to the dismissal of officers concerned in the late re-bellion. The 39th annual meeting of the Associati

or the Advangement of Science was held and indinanapolis this week, with over 200 mem. bers present.

The largest illicit distillery in Arkanias located in a deep guloh hemmed in by rocky bills, was discovered and destroyed by United States officers this week.

The trouble on the N. Y. Central does no seem to be entirely over. An "armed net trality" prevails. It is said the Central ha two million dollars it will spend to win in

The Denver lottery Co., located at Kansan City, has skipped, with \$30,000 received from sales of tickets, leaving their prizes unpaid The company was driven out of De month ago.

The population of the territory of Washin ington in 1880 was 75, 116. The census of 189 shows the population of the State to be 350 000. Tais indicates the marvelous growth the far northwest

Guatemala is in a bad way. Food is scare all the help on the plantations having bee conscripted, and provisions bring enormor prices. Business is at a standstill, and the capital city under martial law.

There have been many anxious people Manitoba the past few days owing to the perilously low range of the mercurs. The heat is not yet out of danger, nor will it !

all cut and secured under two weeks to co The steamer Normandie arrived at N York this week, bringing the statue of Lafa ette which France presented to the Unit States. The cost of the statue, with tra

portation and erection, is b "Mother Solomor," the last survivor of t tribe of Wyandotte Indians, died near II Sandusky, Onio, on Monday last. Her father was John Grey Eyes, a Wyandotte Chief, as she was the tirst Indian girl to receive in

struction at the school which Rev. Mr. F.n. opened in 1821. A'Pittsburg engineer has devised a scheme by which he proposes to provide a site for the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicag in 1893. His plan secures 150 acres of and 100 acres of water to be drained and file

hat's not big enough for its size. Col. G. W. Patchen, of Sitka, Alaska, in a interview with a newspaper man, compla bitterly of the way the country is being nuded of its timber, especially in North Vashington. Speculators are buying up lan at low prices, and wantonly destroying t timber for the slight advance they can obtain

Guatemalan soldiers seized 25 cases of W. chester rifles and 26 cases of cartridges the Pacific mail steamer Collima, which we consigned to San Salvador. A compromi-was effected by which the arms were to be turned to the shippers at San Francisco, by the Guatemalans broke faith and took arms from the lighter which was to take the back, despite the protests of the officers of

Owners of phosphate lands in the vicinit of Ottawa, Ont., have not been able to coplete the sale of their property to the \$5.00 000 phosphate trust formed in England the purpose of acquiring all this kind of property in the United States and Canada Only \$250,000 of the \$5,000,000 have been ap olied for by people who have enough faith the trust to put up their money. But it proposal to form the trust has boomed the lands until they are held at fabulous prices.

Near Akron, O., while some children we They called the hired man to kill a suppose skunk under the hay, and he thrust a pite fork into the heap. One time of the fork entered the eye of a man under the hay, killing him instantly. He was identified as John Williams, one of the most dangerous cross in the country, who had killed two men an recently escaped from the Ohio penitentiary after serving 15 years. He had in his possession a loaded revolver, burglar's tools, and some value bless recently after the form the some valuables recent houses in the vicinity. recently stolen from the

A passenger train on the Old Colony ral road, in Massachusetts, was derailed near Quincy on the 19th, and plunged down at embaukment 12 feet high. Twenty-one perons were killed, 12 of them instantly were injured and three of them fatally.
secaping steam scalded many of the vice ling for pleasure and sight-seeing. Quincy fire department was on hand to p out the fire, which at once began to consum the ruins, otherwise the mortality would have been much greater. The disaster we caused by the carclessness of workmen whileft a track jack on the rails.

A cyclone struck the city of Wilkesbare Pa., on the afternoom of the 19th, and laid arge sections of the city in ruins. Twelve persons were killed in the falling houses and many badly injured. Hundreds of house wire in the city was blown down. The loss property amounts to above one million do ars. New Miford, 60 miles away was visite and one man killed. Sugar Note a, a minit town three miles from Wilkesbarre, and Pa sons and Mill Creek also suffered, and to persons were killed. The little town of Sun nerville was literally leveled to the groun every point in the vicinity seems to have uffered from the violence of the wind, which eluged everything.

A good deal of interest centres about th

present attitude of the Knights of Labor and the management of the New York Central aliroad and the "Vanderbilt system" as if For some time the N. Y. C. & H. railroad has been singling out and dischar ing without assigned cause thos soloyes who were prominent in the K. of L. and concerned in efforts to secure legislated in behalf of labor. This grievance, presents o the management's notice, was treated w ndifference, and the man sent to adjust diff culties by the K. of L. was told there was no trouble and met by a refusal to treat with any labor leader. Then followed the strike on the Central which was not successful bringing the officials to a sense with the head men of the K. of L. whether to order a general strike all along line, including all grades of employes, a last resort. The K. of L. people realize the strike all along the strike all along the strike all along the strike all along the strike the stri f the strike is ordered they must win, for d feat would be a severe and lasting blow to their influence and power, and are wiself considering the matter in every light before taking definite action. The responsibility will be brought as close to the rank and file of the order as possible, in order to arrive at a fair idea of the opinions of the men, who lves be expected to say whether the

Foreigns

David Christie Murray, the English novelish who disappeared four months ago, has been located at Samoa, where he was living quietly,

A sensation was caused in London this week by the announcement of a case of genuine Asiatic cholera, the victim being a coal-trimmer on a steamer just from Cal-

The Sultan of Morocco has defeated the bels at Zemmour. To prevent a rence of the revolt against his authority rdered eighty of the prisoners to be

The Russian government has decided to take energetic measures to restrain the peasurery of that country from going abroad. To NAME OF

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Detroit Exposition Michigan State As Eastern Mich Ag' Northeastern Ag' theastern Ag' Colorado State Ai Dela vare State A Georgia State Ag' Illinois State Societ
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" LAKE VIE Byron, B Breeders of pure registered Merino P. C. Record. Ou best bred herds in premiums at the h premiums at the M five years than any from animals of fir pedigrees. We ha of young boars an

From JULY 8t Bonnie

FINE Michigan Poul

Langshans, Ligh White Plym dottes Our stock has poultry shows th Michigan. Stock prices. POULT

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One seven-eight old, sired by Warand dam by a mome good stook good horses. A

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STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST-OFFICE.
Detroit Exposition. Michigan State Agricultural Society Eastern Mich Ag'l Society. Northeastern Ag'l Society. Southwestern Mich Ag'l Society. Colorado State Ag'l Society. Colorado State Ag'l Society. Delinare State Ag'l Society. Delinare State Ag'l Society. Indias State Society. Indias State Society. Indias State Society. Louisiana State Society. Montson Ag'l Society. Minnesota State Ag'l Society. Minnesota State Ag'l Society. Minnesota State Ag'l Society. New York State Society. New York State Society Ohio State Society. New York State Society West Va. State Fair and Exposition. Wisconsin State Society Rastern Maine State Fair. Ortheastern Indiana Association. World & So. Mich Ag'l Society.	Detroit. Lansing Ypsilanti Saginaw Three Rivers Pueblo Dover. Macon Indianapolis Peoria. Des Molnes Topeka Shreveport Sedalis. Helena St Paul Lincoln Syracuse. Columbus Dallas Milwaukee Wheeling Bangor Trenton Waterloo, To	Aug. 26 to Sept. 5. Sept. 8 to 12. Sept. 16 to 19. Sept. 23 to 27. Sept. 22 to 26. Oct. 22 to 30. Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Oct. 22 to 30. Sept. 22 to 37. Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Aug 29 to Sept. 5. Sept. 12 to 20. Nov 3 to 8. Aug 19 to 23. Aug 20 to 30. Sept. 10 23. Aug 20 to 30. Sept. 10 to 13. Sept. 10 12. Sept. 11 to 18. Sept. 15 to 20. Oct. 18 to Nov. 4. Sept. 3 to 6. Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. Sept. 6 to 10. Sept. 6 to 10.	Geo M Savage J C Sterling F P Borgardus W J Bartow A C Titus J, K Shireman D P Barnard R A Nisbet Alex Heron. W C Girrard John R Shaffer E G Moon J J Horan A L Burr. Francis Pope W M Leggett. Robt W Furnas J S Woodward L N Bonham. C A Cour. T L Newton. Geo S Otte. J P Buss J P Buss J G Muirhead. M Kiplinger. Chas G T Towle	Detroit. Monroe. Ypsilanti. SaginawCity Three Rivers Pueblo. Dover. Macon. Indianapolis Springfield. Fairfield. Topeka. Shreveport. Sedalia. Helena. Hamlin. Brownville.
San Antonio Fair. Southern Minnesota Fair. St. Louis Ag'l and M. Ass'n. Toronto Industrial Exhibition.	San Anto, Tex Rochester St. Louis, Mo Toronto, Ont	Sept. 30 to Oct. 11.	L J Wartham C Van Campen Arthur Uhl H J Hill	San Antonio.

Brighton Market Fair	Brighton	Sept. 30 to Oct 3	C E Beurmann	Brighton.
Pentou Union Society	Fenton	Oct. 7 to 10	W Blackmore.	Fenton.
Hadley District Society	Hadley	Oct. 7 to 9	H S Brigham	Hadley.
Tonia District Fair Association	Ienia	Sept. 16 to 19	K R Smith :	Ionia.
Morenci Fair	Morenel	Sept. 17 to 19	W W Crabbs	Morenci.
Milford Union Society		Oct. 7 to 10		Milford.
Plymouth Fair Association	Plymouth	Sept. 23 to 27		Plymouth.
		Sept. 16 to 18		Petersburg.
Stockbridge Union Fair Society	Stockbridge.	Sept. 80 to Oct 2	W C Nichols	Stockbridge
Union Ag'l Society	Litchfield	Oct. 8 to 11	L B Agard	
Union Fair	Dowagiac	Oct. 7 to 10		Dowaglac.
	Bay City		E S Fitch	
Branch County	Coldwater	Sept. 22 to 26	J D W Fisk	Coldwater.
	Marshall	Sept. 80 to Oct 3	J R Cummings	
	Hillsdale	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3	J Fitzsimmons	Hillsdale.
Ingham County	Mason	Sept. 24 to 26	L II Ives	Mason.
Lenawee County	Adrian	Sept. 22 to 26	E L Mills	
Lapeer County		Sept. 23 to 25		
Midland County	Midland	Sept. 16 to 19		
	Pontiac	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	H A Wyckoff	Pontiac.
	Hart	Sept. 23 to 26	John R Butler.	Hart.
	Flint	Sept 30 to Oct 4	John H Hicok	Flint.
A-made Am'l Codoty	Armada	Oct 1 to 3	P Barringer	Armada.
Northern Michigan Ag'l Society	Greenville	Sent 1 to 5	F & Gibson	Greenville.
Central Fair Association	Hubbarkston	Oct 7 to 10	W H Gill	Hubbardston
Washtenaw Co. Ag'l & Hort'l Socity		Sept. 30 to Oct 1	Jas R Bach	Ann Arbor
Timinastan County Pair	Howell	Sept. 23, 24, 25 & 26	Homer PBeach	Howell.
Livingston County Fair		Oct. 8 to 10	Jas H Stone	East Jordon

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Good references.

Poetry.

TREASURE IN HEAVEN.

Every coin of earthly tressure We have lavished upon earth. For our simple worldly pleasure, May be reckoned something worth; For the spending was not losing, Though the purchase were but small; It has perished with the using:

We have had it-that is all! All the gold we leave behind us, When we turn to dust again, (Though our avarice may blind us.) We have gathered quite in vain; Since we neither can direct it, By the winds of fortune tossed. Nor in other words expect it; What we hoarded, we have lost

But each merciful oblation-(Seed of pity wisely sown,) What we gave in self-negation. We may safely call our own; For the treasure freely given Is the treasure that we hoard. Since the angels keep in heaven What is lent unto the Lord!

-John G. Sare.

IN GLAD WEATHER.

I do not know what skies there were, Nor if the wind was high or low: I think I heard the branches stir A little, when we turned to go; I think I saw the grasses sway As if they tried to kiss your feet, And yet it seems like yesterday. That day together, sweet! I think it must have been in May;

I think the sunlight must have shone I know a scent of springtime lay Across the fields; we were alone We went together, you and I; How could I look beyond your eyes! If you were only standing by I did not miss the skies

I could not tell if evening glowed Or noonday heat lay white and still Beyond the shadows of the road; I only watched your face until I knew it was the gladdest day, The sweetest day that summer knew-The time that we two stole away And I saw only you -Charles B. Going, in Scribner's Magazin

POSSESSION.

A poet loved a star.

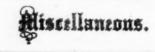
And to it whispered nightly, "Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far? Or why so coldly shine, who shinest so brightly O beauty wooed and unpossessed, O might I to this beating heart

But clasp thee once and then die blest! That star her poet's love, So wildly warm, made human.

And leaving gor his sake her heaven above. His star stooped earthward and became woman. "Thou who has wooed and has possesed,

My lover, answer: Which was best, The star's beam or the woman's heart?" "I miss from heaven," the man replied, " A light that drew my spirit to it." And to the man the woman sighed, "I miss from earth a poet.

-Edward Bulmer Lutton



For the Michigan Farmer. A NIGHT IN AN OLD LOG HOUSE.

It happened in the early part of the spring just past, that I found myself with a few days of spare time on my hands, and as I fully along at the foot of the gentle slopes, had long been desirous of buying a good family horse, I thought I could not use my vacation to better advantage than in looking one up. I set out, accordingly, through the beautiful farming country of southern Michigan, traveling in a light road cart, and putting up at night with the families of the farmers. I had been upon the road for several days without finding exactly what I wanted, when one evening, just at dusk, I stopped before a small farmhouse, the owner of which, I had been told, had a number of horses for sale.

As I tied my horse by the gate, I noticed on the opposite side of the road a log house. evidently very old, and apparently desert ed; for though all was neat around it, it had yet that desolate and forsaken appearance which a house so soon acquires when not lived in. My observations were cut short, however, by the appearance of a not very enterprising looking individual, who proved to be the farmer whom I had come to see. Upon learning the object of my visit, he at once invited me to the barn to inspect his horses. This took some time, and our business was still unsettled, when a ragged and very dirty little boy popped his head in at | ed, and all stood listening intently. Then, the stable door, and announced that supper was ready. I rather reluctantly accepted a cordial invitation to partake of this meal with the family, my host remarking, as he led the way to the house, "You'll find we don't put on much style here, Mr. Brown, but if you're willin' to take us as you find ed by distance, but growing louder and us, I kin promise ye mough to eat." After plainer as the singers drew nearer, the rollick ing chorus of a gay French song. Soon washing in a rusty tin basin on a bench beside the door, and wiping as gingerly as possible on a towel which had seen a good deal of service since it came from the wash, I followed the man into the kitchen, where he on their backs. They were dressed in long blouses of homespun, confined at the waist introduced me to a slatternly looking woman by red woolen sashes, which served also to as his wife; requesting me at the same time support hunting knives and Indian tomato draw up a chair to the table, and make hawks. Their legs were protected by deermyself at home. The first part of this inviskin leggings, and they wore moccasins uptation I was able to accept, but it was impossible to fancy anything home-like about the carelessly set table, with its soiled, slopthy complexions, coal-black hair, and flashstained table-cloth, and ill-cooked food, while the noise and quarreling of the children, and their mother's constant and ineffectual scolding, rendered connected conversation impossible. I had resolved to go the woods," the "coureurs des bois" of the on to the next town to spend the night, and return to unish my business the next day, Hist. Mich). Strong and well built, the but on rising from the table, I found that a freedom of the wild life they led was in cold, drizzling rain, which had been threatevery motion, and they seemed to belong as ening all the afternoon, had at last set in in naturally to the forest as the Indians or the earnest; making the prospect of a six miles ride to town even less inviting than that of spending the night where I was. Later in curiosity as they threw down their packs the evening, the arrival of two young men, and went about gathering fuel for their friends of the family from a distance, incamp-fire, talking and laughing as they workcreased my discomfort by the fear that I ed. might be putting my entertainers to some

sultation with his wife, turned to me with-"Well, Mr. Brown, you see how it is. We're pretty well crowded to-night, but we can accommodate ye if ye don't mind sleepin' over to the log house across the way. You | what seemed to be the hooting of an ow!,

inconvenience, as the house was small. My

anxiety was soon relieved, however, by the

man of the house, who, after a brief con-

see, when our neighbor, John Turner, died, but might have been a signal. Under a the widder rented the farm, and moved in- great walnut tree, a camp-fire had burned to town to send the children to school, but low, and beside its embers, the men I had she left one room furnished in the old house, seen before had fallen asleep. Suddenly, so they can have a place to stay when they the quiet of the forest was broken by tercome down here. We've got the key, and it | rible yells, and the woods seemed to swarm ain't no ways likely the'd be any objection to you stayin' there to-night,"

I felt very doubtful of the propriety of

this proceeding, but as my host repeatedly

assured me that it was all right, and par-

ticularily as there seemed to be nothing else

floor, shades of unbleached cotton curtained

the windows, a clean and comfortable-look-

ing bed stood in the corner, and a wash-

stand near it held everything necessary to a

civilized toilet. On the whole, comparing

my present situation with my prospects a

short time before, I felt well pleased with

The wind dashed the rain against the

cheerily in the little stove, and leaning back

speculating upon the age and probable his-

trees, and formed a part of the primeval

chanced to close my eyes for a moment.

a rustling and murmuring, as of the wind

(though singularly enough without feeling

much surprise at the change in my surround-

ings), standing in the midst of a vast na-

could see, lay a gently undulating country,

its grass covered hills and valleys shaded by

great oaks, standing so far spart that the

sunlight found its way freely down among

their spreading tops, to lie in great patches

upon the thick turf below. Through the

dead, matted grass a second crop was spring-

ing, fresh and green, although the crisp,

bracing air, and the prevailing russet and

crimson of the forest, brightened here and

there by the gayer colors of the walnut, hick-

year. A little brook picked its way peace-

dimpling with fun as it went, and chuck

ling and murmuring to itself over some

pleasant forest secret, on its way to a fair

lake, glimpses of which I could catch at a

little distance through the trees, as it flash-

ed and sparkled in the autumn sunshine.

And now, with a rustling of dead leaves,

and a soft tramp, tramp, of tiny hoofs upon

the grass, a herd of deer came slowly into

sight, making toward the lake, and stopping

to browse a mouthful here and there as they

came. Suddenly they threw up their heads,

sniffed the air a moment, and then, bound-

ing away, were out of sight in a moment

saw a party of Indian girls, with baskets in

their hands, running and bounding along

through the woods, laughing and chattering

as they came, evidently bound upon a nut

ting frolic. Gathering beneath a tall shag-

bark hickory, they gayly assailed the tree

with sticks and stones, darting here and

there with merry shrieks and laughter, as

the nuts came rattling down. In the midst

of the fun and frolic, one paused, and with

unlifted hand, motioned the others to b

silent. In a moment every sound was hush

with a suppressed cry of "Che-mo-ko-man,

they seized their half-filled baskets, and

vanished almost as quickly as the deer had

Presently, as I looked and listened, there

came to my ears, faintly at first, and soften

over a little rise of ground appeared three

powerful looking men, carrying rifles in

their hands, and packs of furs strapped up-

on their feet, while the effect of their swar

ing eyes was heightened by the red woolen

caps, decorated in the Indian style with

I knew them at once for the 'rangers of

French fur companies (see Lanman's

I watched them with great interest an

But as I gazed, everything about me seen

ed to grow strangely indistinct, and my im-

When my vision cleared again, I saw that

it was night. The forest was dark around

me, and I peered fearfully into its gloom

shadows. I could hear the rippling of the

little brook, and from some place near by,

pressions were for a moment confused.

feathers, which covered their heads.

the change.

confusion. Then the sounds died away to be done, I finally took the proffered umand darkness and silence closed over all. I cannot tell how much time had elapsed brella, and followed him across the muddy when the darkness seemed all at once to road, stumbling and splashing along by the give way to light, the silence was broken by dim light of a lantern, to the old house I had noticed upon my arrival. Unlocking cheerful sounds, and once more the same scene lay before me, more beautiful than the front door, my conducter ushered me in eyer in the mellow light of the Indian sumto a large, low room, where, after lighting a kerosene lamp, and starting a brisk fire in the small box stove, he bade me good night, and went away. Being left to my own de

The woods were gay with autumn flowers, the little brook went laughing on its way as happily as ever, but now a bridge had been vices, I seated myself in a large, old-fashthrown across it, and a newly-made road ioned, chintz-covered rocker, which I found winds around the shore of the lake. And drawn eczliv up to the stove; with a table down this road, I saw coming a long proon which were a few old papers, a novel, cession of canvas-covered wagons, westand the lamp, placed conveniently near it; ward bound, loaded with household goods just as it had been left by the last occupant and children, and drawn by exen. And the of the room. Upon looking about me, my first impression as to the age of the house men and women who came with them, had eager, hopeful faces, and their talk was all was confirmed. On three sides of the room of the way they had come, and of the new the walls were of roughly hewn logs, well white-washed. The fourth side was formed life before them. They spoke of the great Erie Canal, and its effect in opening a highby a board partition, which divided the house length-wise, and was white-washed way to the new country, of the wonderful like the rest; as were also the boards and steamboats upon the lakes, with their crowds beams of the ceiling, which appeared to of passengers bound for the west, of the amazing progress of the age, and the boundform the floor of a loft, or chamber above. A neatly papered fire-board, behind the less prospects of the future. They passed on, and their voices died away in the disstove, closed what had been the old firetance. place. A bright rag carpet covered the

with naked forms, dimly seen in the faint

light. The sleepers sprang to their feet,

and for a few moments, the crack of fire-

arms, the yells of the savages, shouts,

shricks, and dying groans, made horrible

As I stood, gazing wonderingly down the road after them, a sound of merry voices behind me caused me to turn, and to my surprise, I saw that some of the trees had been cut away, and a new log house had been built in the midst of a small clearing. Before it a group of men were gathered, regarding with satisfaction their just completed work. Soon, with friendly good-nights. windows, and howled dismally down the and words of parting cheer, the kindly chimney, but the fire burned and crackled neighbors gathered up their tools and went away to their own homes, leaving the young comfortably in my chair, and stretching my householder standing alone in the deepening twilight.

feet out to enjoy the warmth, I fell to Picking up an axe which lay upon the tory of the house; and to thinking of the ground, he entered the house, and although many changes which had taken place since I seemed not to follow him bodily, yet the the logs of which it was built were stately scene changed; and the room he entered lay before me, a large, low room, one side a board partition, on the other three the As I allowed my fancy to wander, I rough logs still bore the bark, as if the house had been built in haste, and there had been when a puff of cool air upon my cheek, and no time to hew them. In the open fireplace, a blazing hickory fire roared and among the tree-tops, caused me to open crackled and snapped, filling the room with them again, very quickly. I found myself its warm glow, and totally eclipsing the efforts of a tallow dip, which, placed upon a table in the middle of the room, was pretending to light the family at their evening

tural park. In every direction, as far as I work. In one corner stood a bed, made up very high, finished around the bottom with a snowy valence, and covered by a home-spun woolen spread of dark, warm colors, which a modern housekeeper would have pounced upon with delight for a portiere. Rude home-made benches and stools stood about the room, the table, its roughness partially hidden by a glossy linen cloth of domestic manufacture, was partly set for supper, and a pleasant-faced young woman passed busily ory, and maple, proclaimed the fall of the to and fro, pausing now and again to gaze proudly at a baby, sleeping in a cradle near the fire, or to watch her husband, as, axe in walls of the house as best he could, scattering the chips about the bare floor as he worked.

"Come, John," she said at last, "come to supper, the first meal in our new home.' The young man dropped his axe, and drawing his wife to him, looked fondly down in to her up-turned face, then at the scene around him, home-like even in its rudeness "Well, Mary," he said; "it is all very

rough and bare, and wild-looking, but it is ours, our very own. We are starting out in life with our own ground under our feet, Turning to learn the cause of their flight, I and our own roof over our heads." "Yes, John," she answered, as she ben

to lift the now wide-awake baby from his bed, "a home of our own, a boy of our own to work and plan for, health, strength, and each other. Is there anyone else in all this world as rich as we?"

They moved toward the supper [table. And suddenly, for the first time, it seemed to me that there was somehow something familiar in the look of the room. I gazed about me in perplexity, trying to discover what it could be, when I perceived to my surprise that the bark covered walls had been hewn and white-washed, and the rough floor covered with a bright rag carpet. The great bright fire-place was gone, and in its stead stood a small box-stove, in which the fire had gone out long ago. A kerosene lamp stood on the table. smoking very unpleasantly. a comfortable looking whiteovered bed stood in the corner, and blowing out the smoking lamp, I undressed in the dark, and, getting to bed as quickly as possible, I neither "dreamed dreams," nor "saw visions" any more that night.

A Pen Picture of Parnell.

Charles Stewart Parnell usually wears loosely-fitting cutaway coat. He gets all the wear out of a coat that there is in it. He wears it until it is shiny, then he wears it until it is shabby, then he keeps on wearing it. Parnell has grown very old-looking in the past few years. The bald spot on his head has increased perceptibly in size, and the gray hairs in his beard are growing more and more numerous. He feels the responsibility of his position keenly, and his health has become impaired under its weight. There is a constantly troubled expression upon his face, and he seldom smiles or indulges in light conversation. After he becomes worn out with work he disappears, sometimes for weeks, and no one knows where to look for him. He drops as completely out of the world as if he had dropped into his grave.

The Cowboy's Lasso.

The cowboy's lasso is made by cutting a rawhide into thin strips, balf tanning it with hair on. These strips are then stretched over a block and braided into a rope, the strands being braided very tight. The lasso is then buried in sand for a week or two and absorbs moisture from the ground, which makes it soft and pliable. When taken out of the ground it is stretched out and the hair is sandpapered off. It is then greased with mutton tallow and properly noosed and is ready for use.

THE EXPRESS --- A RIDE BY RAIL twenty times. I believe that half the time I AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

There was general astonishment in our lit- you can't expect a man to take a long jourtle circle of friends when we heard of the ney with a distractingly pretty woman and approaching marriage of Valentin Sancerre! not feel some kind of interest in her. I What! He-the confirmed old bachelor, the was dying to talk to her, but I could not skeptic of the boulevards, the scoffer at mar- find or invent any pretext to begin a conriage, the gayest of the men about town, he versation. On account of the cold the oldwho had sworn a hundred times that he time expedient of raising or lowering the would have none of it-Valentin, in short, window was of no avail. What was to be going over to the enemy? And who is he done? Make some idiotic remark, apropos going to marry? A widow! And, what's of nothing? No, a hundred times rather more, from the country! We couldn't make keep still. I had immediately discovered.

So the first time I met him I grabbed him my companion was a woman of position. by the collar and demanded an explana. To suddenly address her without an intro-

"I haven't a minute," he said, "such a lot of things to do. I have just come from the Mairie, and am going to Stern's, the engraver, Passage des Panoramae, for the announcement cards. Come along, won't

"Of course I will," said I. We were just in front of the Madeleine, and we walked down the boulevard arm in

"It's a short story," said Valentin, "and commonplace to a degree, but, since you are bent on knowing it, the fact is I am going

take the fatal plunge." In February I was on my way to Nice for the carnival, 1 had to travel at night, so I took the 8.45 train in the morning, arriving at Marsellles at five minutes after midnight. I was to spend the day at Marseilles with my friends, the Rombauds, who were expecting me to luncheon, and the next morning I was

to leave for Nice. to arrive there about two o'clock in the afternoon. At the station at Lyons there was a ter rific rush. Thanks to the well-known politeness of M. Fregnoul, the station master, I got a carriage facing the engine. I found myself alone except for one other traveler, who had a severe executive manner, a decoration and a portfolio. He had no baggage except this same portfolio, and of course he couldn't be going far, so I should soon be eft to myself-alone-the only condition which makes a railway journey endurable.

Everybody was on board and the train was on the point of departure. There was a noise of vehement discussion just outside the door. "Ne, monsieur! No!" said a woman's

roice, very sweet and fresh, with an almost cup of bouillon at a table by herself. mperceptible Southern accent. "I ordered a coupelet, and a coupelet

must have." "But, madame, if we haven't any!" "Why didn't you pay some attention to

my letter?" "We didn't receive any letter, madam!"

"Put on another carriage, then!" "Impossible! We have already put on al we are allowed. Come, come, hurry, the

train is going!" "I must have a place, at least!"

"But I have just offered you two in the carriage."

"There!" "Yes, there."

A little dark head peeped in at the door and immediately disappeared—as if in fright. "But there are two men there." "Well, madame, I can't give you a car

dage all to yourself." "Very well, then, I won't go." "As you please-the train is goingmust give the signal."

"Stop, stop, stop. I absolutely must gcand as there is only the carriage will they

"Yes, madame! Yes, madame!"

"You promise me?" "Certainly."

"You are sure?"

"Yes. Yes. Yes." The door opened, the little brown head tumbled in, surrounded by a halo of packages and rugs, a whistle shricked, and we were off.

The executive gentleman politely seated himself next to me, so as to leave all one side for the new arrival. She was flushed and excited, and did not deign to give us a glance, but set to work to arrange her packages in the net above and in the seats above her with the haste that people usually manifest when they have hours before them in a

railway carriage. There was one bag-two

pags—three bags and a number of rugs. I watched her arrangements from the corner of my eye and came to the decided conclusion that she was charming. In fact, it is always pleasanter to travel with a pretty voman than with an old Englishman with spectacles. It was bitterly cold. The country, covered with snow and illuminated with a pale, cold sunlight, seemed to fiee away

rapidly on either side of the carriage. Our little traveler, wrapped to her chin in her rugs, set herself obstinately to looking out of the window to her left. The executive gentleman drew from his portfolio great State papers with seals in all colors of the rainbox-yellow, green, blue and purplewhich he read with considerable attention. As for me, comfortably seated with my

papers I had bought at the station to pass away the time.

Twenty-one minutes after eleven. roche!" The train stopped. The executive next station you will telegraph-I will teleoff his hat and left the carriage. He had on immediately. Oh! you will surely have hardly reached the platform before he was them, I swear, if I have to return to Tonreceived by the station-master, who addressed him as M. Pinspecteur in a tone of deep espect. Our little passenger rushed to the

"Is this the station-master?" "Yes, madame, and I have sent on the dis-

patch." "What, sent it on? I am not to have the coupelet immediately?"

"Impossible, madame; we have no car riage here. You can only get one at tively chattering. "At Lyons-at what time?"

"At five forty-five, madame." "All day, then. But I can't stay in this arriage until that time. It is impossible. don't wish to"-

"Take care, madame, the train is leav-And off the train went, She buried herself in her corner again, in

perfect rage, and did not deign to cast the smallest glance at me. As for me, I set myself to reading assiduusly my tenth newspaper.

Shall I confess it? It took me read that tenth paper than it had to read the of the door. nine others. I read the same lines over | Was I really in earnest? Entre noue, not | termine the hour.

held the paper upside down. But then, after all, a Frenchman's a Frenchman, and with the instinct of the old Parisian, that

me down in her eyes as the most contemptible of commercial travelers. The only way to manage it was to find her. But what? What? I searched in

vain. I was still searching when the train suddenly stopped with that new patented brake

"Tonnerre. Twenty-five minutes for refreshments," sang out the conductor as he pened the door.

so good for accidents and so bad for passen

My neighbor got up, freed herself fron her rugs, which she left in the carriage with her three little bags, and got out. It was noon. She was beginning to get hungry, She took her way to the buffet at the left on the other side of the track.

I followed her, admiring at my ease her charming figure, well set off in a long cloak which fitted her to perfection. I noticed also the pretty little dark curls under the knot of hair at the back, a hat of gray felt and a pair of very little feet.

The proprietor of the restaurant, arrayed n a velvet cap, and who bore a wonderful resemblance to Napoleon III., stood at the door and pointed out with much dignity and a wave of his napkin the long table which the travelers were to take by assault. I was hustled along with a throng of dis

typical crowd of a fast express, essentially grotesque and utterly impossible from the standpoint of beauty, rushing to be fed. I sat down and hastily devoured the suc-

neveled and bundled-up passengers-the

ession of courses which were put before me. As for my fellow-traveler, she took a

I was one of the first to finish, and went out to smoke a cigarette on the platform. The twenty-five minutes, reduced to twenty as usual, would soon be up. The travelers in groups were leaving the restaurant and taking their places in the train. I had resettled myself in mine. My little traveler had not appeared. I could see her at the little book stand, on the other side of the track, looking at the books spread out in a row. Her hair seemed a little lighter to me than before, but that was doubtless the effect of the distance. Everybody was on board; the guards were slamming the doors. "Is she going to stay here!" I thought.

"she is mad." "Madame! Madame!" I called out of the

door. A shrick of a whistle-the train was going! What was to be done? A thought struck my brain like a flash of lightning. She was going to be left behind in this frightfully cold weather, without her baggage or her wraps. She might at least have her own

belongings, the poor little thing. I took up in one armful her three bags and her rugs, and, throwing them at a baggage man who happened to be standing on the

track next the train. "To that lady over there!" I cried.

The baggage man took the things and

started off toward the lady at the book At the same instant, in the other end of the carriage, the side next to the platform, the door opened and my fellow-traveler ap-

peared-frightened and hustled along by a cross conductor, threw herself into the seat, and the train departed. Horrors! I had mistaken the woman! The lady of the bookstand was not she, after all-same cloak, same hat, same way of holding her headbut it was not she. It was a traveler who was not traveling!

How absurd that two women should look so alike! I had made a fine mess of it.

She hardly entered the carriage before she uttered a cry: "My bags-my bags have been stolen!" and for the first time she looked at me, but, good heavens, with what a look! I'll never forget that look, you may be sure.

"No, madame," I stammered, "your bags are not stolen-they are-they are left at Tonnerre!" "At Tonnerre! How" -

I explained it all to her. Lord! I won't attempt to describe the second look she gave me, but I think I shall remember that longer than the first. "I am in despair, madame!" I exclaimed

"absolutely in despair, but my motive was good one, I assure you. I thought you were going to miss the train, that you would catch feet on the heater, I looked over the pile of cold, and I did not want you to catch cold. In fact, if you will pardon my saying so, you need not worry about your bags; they are in safe hands-a baggageman-at the gentleman arranged his papers, got up, took graph—we will telegraph—they will be sent nerre myself to recover them."

> "Enough, sir," she said. "I know per fectly what to do." And she sank into her corner again, angrily twisting her gloves. But alas! poor little weman, she had not thought about the cold, and she no longer had her good, warm rugs. Before ten minutes were out the began to shiver. In vain she changed her position and drew her cloak closer about her pretty figure: she was posi-

> knees take my rug. You will catch cold, which will be my fault, and I shall never forgive myself as long as I live." "I wish to have nothing to say to you

"Madame," I said, "I beg you on my

sir," she said, dryly. I was nervous and much excited. In the first place I thought her perfectly charming. In the next place I was furious at my idiotic mistake. In short, I was ready for the most

desperate steps. "Madame," I said, "take my rug or I swear I will throw myself out on the track," and casting the rug between us I lifted the window and took hold of the outside handle

really, I suppose, but it seems I must have looked so, for she cried out: "But you are crazy; monsieur; you are

crazy!" "The rug, or I jump." She took the rug, and in a softened tone:

"But you, monsieur, you will die of cold." "Don't disturb yourself about me, madme. I am not delicate—and even if I do take cold it will only be the just reward of my unpardonable stupidity."

"Say, rather, your haste, for, of course, as you say, your motive was good, but how could you have taken that other woman for

"Because she was so pretty!" She smiled; the ice was broken -the ice of conversation, duction in any such fashion would have set mean, for otherwise I was chattering with the cold. But how soon I forgot the cold; the journey-everything. She was delicious, exquisite, adorable, a clever mind, bright, something magnificently original to say to gay, original. She was fend of traveling, like myself; like myself she had been in Italy, in Spain. She dreamed of going to Egypt, just as I did. In literature, music, in everything in fact, the same tastes as mine. And then, only think, a host of mutual friends. She was intimate with the Saint Chames, with the Savonys, particularly with the Mont Vazins. And to think that I might have seen her twenty times at those houses, and that I had not noticed her. Where were my eyes-I should like to know-where were my eyes?

> She spoke freely, pleasantly, with that distinguished simplicity which I always so much admired, with a little, a very little southern accent-almost imperceptible, rather a lisp-giving a little birdlike sound to her voice. It was entrancing.

> But although I did everything to keep from showing it, heaven, how cold I was! At Dijon (2.30 P. M.) my right hand was seized with a cramp. We telegraphed to Tonnerre for the bags. At Macon (4.25 P. M.) the left foot went the same way. A dispatch from Tonneire said that the baggage would reach Marseilles the next day. At Lyon-Perrache (5.48 P. M.) my left hand became insensible. She forgot to claim her coupelet. At Valence (9.59 P. M.) my right band followed the example of the left. I learned she was a widow with out incumbrances. My nose turned a briliant purple. I was given to understand that she had never loved her first husband. At Marseilles, finally (five minutes after midnight), I sneezed three times violently. She handed me my rug and said, graciously, "An revoir."

"Au revoir!" I was in the seventh heaven I pussed the night at the hotel at Noailles. a restless night, filled with thoughts of her. The next day when I awoke I had the most terrific cold in the head that you could magine. Did I dare present myself at the Rembauds' in such a state? Unfortugate, of course, but they knew I was on a journey -they will have to take me as I am, and tomorrow I shall be cured in the sunshine of

But, my friend, what a surprise awaited me! That good friend Romband had asked several friends to meet me, and among these friends was she, my traveling companion, my enchantress.

When I was presented to her an impercep ible smile fluttered over her lips. I bowed. "And Tonnerre?" I asked, very low. "I have them," she replied in the same

tone. We went in to luncheon.

"What a cold you have, old fellow," said my friend Rombaud; "Wnere did you catch Traveling perhaps

"Perhaps," I replied, "but I really don't regret it." No one understood this curious reply, of course, but my fair fellow-traveler sent me a tender and sympathetic glance from across the tragrant fumes of the magnificent ragout which adorned the table, and I was content.

"What more shall I say, my dear fellow? did not go to Nice next day, and I am to be married in a fortnight!"

DUEL WITH LARIATS.

Exciting Battle to the Death Between

Infurlated Mexican Cowboys. A novel duel was fought near Moore' station between two Mexican cowboys named Jose Carrasco and Manuel Bosco, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Carrasco was in possession of a fine mottled cow which Bosco claimed be longed to him and had been stolen ome time previous. The two men met in the roadway. They were both on horseback and their lariats hung from the pommels of their saddles. Bosco hailed Carrasco and demanded the return of his cow. The latter became furious at the suggestion that he had come into possession of a stolen cow, and his Mexican blood began to boil. Words of a sulphurous nature began to pass between the cowboys, when Bosco called Carrasco a liar.

Scarcely had the words been spoken when quick as a flash the irate Carrasco grasped his lasso from his saddle. and, twirling it with a quick movement over his head, sent it with a swish toward Bosco's neck. The latter ducked is head and grabbed his lariat as he

Then began one of the fiercest bloodless battles that has ever been recorded. Up and down the roadway the two norsemen dashed, the lassoes of the duelists flying and circling in the air. Not a word was spoken. As fast as the lassces fell short of their mark they were jerked quickly together, and with a twirl over the head each cowboy endeavored to encircle the other's neck.

The horses were flecked with foam, and both of them dashed away in the same direction, seeming to realize the fight to the death going on between the riders. On sped the horses, but not a word spoke the fighters. Bosco finally turned his eyes from the other cowboy for an instant, and, quick as a flash, Carrasco dropped the noose of his lariat over his adversary's neck, swung his pony around with a jerk, and putting spurs to the animal, started off in the opposite direction. Bosco was jerked from his horse's back

so suddenly that his neck was broken, and he was dragged over the ground at full speed for over a mile. The victor disengaged his lariat from his victim's neck and coolly rode into town.

Watches for Blind Men

A watch for blind people has been invented in Switzerland. In the middle of every figure is a small peg, which drops when the hour-hand reaches the figure. The owner feels that the peg is down, and counts back to twelve to deTHE GERMAN GIRLS

The German girl is not like other She is not so piquant as the Argirl, says the New York Sun, stylish as the French girl, and sympathetic as the English has neither the pervasive mag the Viennese, nor the burning of the Italian, nor the versa Russian. Her lack of th tional attractions usually leads do not know her to imagine the girl to be a rather inferior and

thoroughbred continental German however, think differently. Physically the German girl is charming as the American gir waist is neither round nor Her shoulders do not slope. riage lacks spirit. Her face is rather than oval, and her hand feet are not strikingly trim. other hand she has a well-fur a smooth pink and white touched by modern improv abundance of well-kept hair, and lightful neck. Her figure is f not overfed. Her eyes are clear, the unsuggestive.

esting young woman. Men w been fortunate enough

The fine art of fascinating m infinitesimal gestures or sugge gestures, is not hers. She can i feeling by the turn of the he of the figure, a sinking of the curve of the neck. She may idea or two about managing lids, tossing her head, plucking rosebuds, and other like practices, but the wide world of rate feminine coquetry without wo

eyond her ken. Despite all these deficiencies th ence of the typical German girl is thing of an inspiration. She overwhelm a man with vivacit burden him with highly-wrought tion of attention. She does not her face for a campaign of grims expressions the minute he mouth. She listens somewhat sively, though not phlegmatical he says. Her repose is nati sympathetic. It was born and her, is a part of her, and so is rebly refreshing to a man who has a his way repeatedly through the par mimic routine of the tete-a-tete women of other breeding and temp ment.

When the German girl has had h little fling, and it is a very little Frau Mama gets her engaged social status is published at one whole world around her. Unann engagements are unknown to the man girl. The instant she accer young man's proposal every one k it and regards her as already half ried. She does not court the n of a helter-skelter, fast and loc affair. She becomes all wrapped i Fritz, or Hans, or Wilhelm at There is no more flirting, or ponding, or skating, or dancing other men. She loves her flance an absorbing devotion which is se duplicated on this side of the Atl She gets no special pleasure from ' ing" him, teasing him, exciting h ousy, or "leading him on." wishes is to have him right at han the time, holding her hand while o are present, and her when alone him. This unswerving faithfulness childlike devotion continues well a into her married life, and usually end. The quiet, responsive, und strative, trustful German frau is o

a natural development of the well-

German girl. The German girl has many other which are little known, and, if are misunderstood by her foreign She does not drink beer or eat sage. She never takes a cigar her mouth and does not lon man. She does not drop her chief or fan to see a man pick it u she does not hurry off her adm impossible errands, just to she she can do with them. She does n cept all the presents that the men acquaintance will give her, and she not tell white lies when it is just as venient to speak the truth. She flirts in the street. She always draw both gloves before leaving the and does not remove them before ing in doors. She never annoys! cort by staring surreptitiously men and asking who they are, and does not cut duty dances to talk her favorite. She never tells a 'he is quite a stranger," does not big hat at the play, and does not g and whisper during the opera. appreciative of small favors, b that young men have a few rights young women are bound to respec acts up to this belief.

In short, the German girl is war hearted, well educated and well She is kind, patient and grateful is too sensitive to do a rude act, an full of ideals to do a mean one. may lack, as her critics say, const brilliancy, and beauty, and art, b rest of the world of attractions is

Official Correspondence. An English officer who recen

eled on the public service says sent in in his account of trave penses the entry: "Porter, 1 sh His accounts were returned, w remark that porter could not be out that if the entry were inten the conveyance of luggage it sl noted as porterage. The alterat duly made, and a query added whether a cab should not be ente 'cabbage." The reply was that respondence on this subject must cer Feathered Military Messengers.

The popular name of "swifts" is ly to be more than ever appropri the following announcement is veri 'The training of swallows for mi purposes is being proceeded with ac ly at Roubaix, under the observat Captain Degouy, who has been deta for this duty by the Minister of The birds will be swifter than the rier-pigeon; at the same time it wi more difficult for the enemy's bulle hit them. All the swallows which at present in training are young, and far have given fair proofs of their cal bility for carrier service. One, a having been taken to Paris, was at liberty, and reached its nest Roubaix in 1 hour aud 30 minutes, distance being about 250 kilometres of 155 miles."

Give us, oh, give us the man who sings at his work. Be his occ what it may, he is equal to any of who follow the same pursuit in si sullenness. He will do more in the Sam time-he will do it better-he will persevere longer.

THE FEMININE

Aug.

e's very glad that su d tennis is a stunning and just the sport for ne's agile ease and g

She's alec Freat of he'll give you point

'ou've hunted for he And feel this char. Strong, graceful, le

with all his But ask her one sma

"JI

Touching Little Johnstow

fter the toasts of stown correspo aft Club on S reminiscences e remark bro H. Hastings enefactor of th town, had be York, a story gh it has walte ng, has the fre newly-plucked new odor of a tale of igh the hero be e way the Gener t was the night ad arrived on the

rible thing dark en anghow, and in and the smol ge, saving noth could see each the toughest l life, and it and in it he m when he han

I suppose you We always ma 'No.' said he.

ev call a tramp Then he seemed

'I'll tell ye: I ai: rk in more'n for ist knocked me le with nothin 'em, an' I ju ow as long as I ki "I sort of took

rs, and told hin hat was, but he lo w. and he didn't ent. Afteraday was one of the as patient, indust faithful as a irked a task, no nd he never stop vas work to do. re organized a re put him on the

> 'What's your nar "'Oh, just put maid; 'that'll do.' "So as Jim he w and that was the new him by. We bout headquarters nd of forty-five of was in Johnsto teady, hard wor onest man among vere there. He di set to do so patien ncomplainingly, think a good deal appearance, a tizen, but as he ick and suffering leal of his toughn

> > didn't think much ward. "One day the la aid off, and he dr had had since he "What are yo Jim?" I asked him "Well. I'll tel know I ain't alw used to have a nic setts and a wife years ago I had so wife and I went ain't been good

> > > "'Now, Jim, loc

ore refined, so

you want to do is lassachussetts an live, and look u live like a man ag "'General,' he s was comin' to. caring much what got to trampin' these people so m you know, an' hel-its kind o' change want to see if I ca self. So I've got Pll go back an

know I can g

since.

get along all righ "Jim, you're much money have "Sixty-eight d "Now, I'll tel We're all going aw you know, and you missary departme you a suit of clothe some, and when I with me, and you c check on crimes of violence. The law

was so framed that the Judges might add

flogging at discretion to the imprison-

ment to which the offenders were also

sentenced. The first instance of this

punishment being used was at Leeds,

where two men received twenty-five

lashes each before entering their five

and ten years' penal servitude for gar-

was the cat-o'-nine-tails.

mild form of punishment.

oting. The whip used in this instance

The whipping-post is also still used

in some parts of this country, notably at

New Castle, Del., where the "cat" is

still administered for miner offenses.

Judging from a whipping that the writer

once witnessed, it appears to be a very

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

"What some of your funny men on

metropolitan newspapers would do

without the country editor to crack a

man of the composing room of a thriv-

ou would suppose. Right here in your

city I have seen busy men, men of af-

fairs, leading politicians, millionaire

merchants and railway magnates re-

ceive their mail in the busiest hours of

the day, and stop two or three minutes

to pick out, unfold and glance over the

columns of the little newspapers pub-

lished in their native towns. Every

name there is familiar to them. Every

thing that goes on in those little ham-

lets interests them. Then the rush of

business sweeps along again and the

little paper is thrust into an inside

pocket to be read from headline to the

hour of leisure.

ast advertisement at the first half

"Then the residents of the country

towns want their local papers for other

reasons. It is true that many a country

editor fills his sheet with such items as:

'Postmaster Stickem has shaved off his

time several thousand people would be

glad to see something really valuable

takes hold of it his personality is soon felt, recognized and welcomed. The

field does not seem, on the surface, to

be an inviting one, and for that reason

many a bright young newspaper-man is

swallowed up, unknown, in the big

cities, who might be a shining light in

a smaller community. Naturally when

an ambitious young fellow leaves col-

lege to enter the ranks of newspaper

workers he seeks a connection with one

feels the power within him which will

speedily set all wrongs right and open

the eyes of all men to their best inter-

ests. It does not take long to get all

this knocked out of him, and unless he

above, but far above the average, he

soon acquires the habit of regarding

newspaper work as a mere means of

"He sees that he is doomed to obscu-

rity in the city; that he is a mere part of

the machine. He helps to turn out an admirable paper, it is true, but no credit

recognized. Let him make acquaintan-

idler about the tariff. When he is able

who can be inspired with confidence

take pains to find out what the people

are thinking and talking about and

beat that other fellow who is covering

the same field for some city daily. Peo-

ple in the country have minds just as

well as those living in the city, and the

live, breezy, newsy country journals exceed in circulation the dull ones, just as

they do in the city. If a man has in-

job office in many instances pays him

better than his paper, any way, and he

can live in comparative affluence, with

the consciousness of being his own mas-

ter, able to say to the public over his

own signature just what his ideas are

on all current topics. There's a good

"Many and many a country newspa-

per gives cause for wonder why people ever read it and why anybody wants to

publish it. But offer to buy out its edi-

start.

deal in that, too, for most Americans.

in the would-be editor's plans.

earning so many dollars a week.

ossesses unusual ability, not only

he mighty papers of the land.

son above stated.

890

versatility of of these conv ly leads men gine the Ge rior and unir Men who h to

tal German girl nan girl is not erican giri. F ind nor tap slope. Her

er face is ro her hands a y trim. On ell-turned ar white skin, t hair, and a gure is full are clear, th

scinating men She can not the head, a g of the hand She may have d, plucking ap de world of elab

iciencies the pres rman girl is some on. She does no ith vivacity, no y-wrought affect does not mobil n of grimaces ar ite he opensh omewhat important gmatically, to is natural born and bred ad so is remark an who has wo tete-a-tete wi girl has had he

ery little one, he gaged. Hernered at once to the . Unannounce she accepts every one know lready half ma rt the pleasur and loose lo wrapped in h lhelm at one ting, or corre r dancing wi her fiance with

of the Atlanti sure from "pla exciting his je on." All shight at hand a nd while other hen alone with nues well alon d usually to th nsive, undem n frau is only

nts and virtu nd, if known foreign critics or eat blood sau cigarette int her handker pick it up, and er admirers on to show what he does not acthe men of her r, and she does is just as con h.. She never ways draws on ng the house, before return annoys her esusly at othe are, and she s to talk with tells a caller oes not wear a es not giggle

opera. She i rights that respect, and girl is warm rateful. She act, and to an one. She consummate rt, but all the ions is hers. ecently travsays that he traveling ex-

d, with th t be allowed intended for it should be teration was added as to e entered as that "Cormust cease.' engers. fts" is likepropriate i is verified: for military with active servation o

en detached ter of War. an the care it will be s bullets to which are ung, and so their capa-One, after s, was set s nest at

inutes, the ometres or man who occupation

ny of those t in silent n the same

e will per-

THE FEMININE ATHLETE. very glad that summer's here,

st the sport for showing acile case and gracefulness. ravely states: "The modern girl s things instead of talking."

give you points about base-ball, with me when I go,' I said, and Jim hurfor your swiftest pitching; we your very fastest span, ried off toward the commissary department. nows all knots for hitching. me hunted for her all your life, this charming creature

ng, graceful, loving, sensible"t nes to make that perfect thingcan one could die for, with all his happy life, thing left to sigh for.

sher one small room to sweep, Anderson in Munsey's Weekly.

"JIM."

ching Little Story of the Johnstown Flood.

ter the toasts of the dinner of the wn correspondents at the Felaf; Club on Saturday night, and reminiscences were in order, some remark brought out from Gen-H. Hastings, who, having been efactor of the newspaper men at own, had become their guest in fork, a story of the flood, which, it has walted a full year for the has the freshness and delicacy ly-plucked flower, and the al odor of heroism inseparable a tale of noble actions, even the hero be but a tramp. This av the General told it:

is the night after the flood, and rrived on the spot only a short fore, after driving sixty miles mountains. You know what a thing darkness was in Johnsanghow, and that was the first and the worst. A few of us were g on the bank overlooking the nd the smoldering debris, at the saying nothing and trying not to 'resently some one pulled a few of wreck together and built a fire. uld see each other then, and one toughest looking men I ever saw ife, and it took a pretty ragged irty and miserable man to attract on in Johnstown then, hunted until he found a battered old d in it he made some coffee over and handed it around to us. 1

en he handed me mine: suppose you've lost every thing?' always made some remark like a stranger then; it seemed about natural thing to say. said he, 'didn't lose any thing. belong here?' said I. 'said he.

friends here? k here,' said I, 'who are you,

l,' he sort of muttered, 'I'm what call a tramp.'
hen he seemed to brighten up and

Il tell ve: I ain't done a stroke 'o

n more'n four year, but I just hap-to come along here, an' I tell you knocked me out. I seen all these with nothing left an' nobody to m. an' I just pitched in 'fore I I ain't much good, but I done could, an' I'm going to stay here as long as I kin be of any help.' I sort of took an interest in the felat that, and told him who I was, and eld come round to headquarters xt day I'd give him some work to do. was on hand early next morning, and aid he didn't mind what he did, so a white piece of cotton about his marked 'Morgue' on it in big let and told him to go and help handle ead. You know what awful work was, but he looked like a ghoul anyand he didn't kick at the assignnt. After a day or two we noticed that was one of the best men we had. He

tient, industrious and kindly, and ithful as a woman. He never d a task, no matter how hideous, never stopped as long as there ork to do, day or night. When organized a regular force, I wanted out him on the pay roll, and I asked

'Oh, just put me down "Jim,"' he

as Jim he went down on the roll,

at was the only name we ever

him by. We kept him at work

headquarters most of the time,

forty-five of the forty-seven days

in Johnstown I had no more

st man among all the thousand that

there. He did every thing he was

do so patiently, intelligently and

appearance, a very tough-looking

k and suffering and miserable, a good

al of his toughness wore off. He got

dn't think much about it until after-

One day the last of the men were

What are you going to do now,

Well, I'll tell you,' he said. 'You

ed to have a nice home in Massachu-

s and a wife and children, but five

ars ago I had some trouble with my

ife and I went away, and-well, I

n't been good for nothing much

ring much what became of me since I

t to trampin' around, but seeing

se people so miserable an' workin',

s kind o' changed me, somehow, an' I ant to see if I can't be somebody my-

olf. So I've got some money now, an'

'Jim, you're just right,' I said. 'How

'Now, I'll tell you what you do;

we're all going away in a day or two,

you know, and you go down to the com-

missary department and tell 'em to give

you a suit of clothes, and fix yourself up

some, and when I go home I'll take you

with me, and you can stav a day or two low and red rays but slightly refracted,

'Sixty-eight dollars, General.'

onr all right again.'

much money have you got?"

know, an' helpin' 'em what I could,

ain't always been a tramp; I

aid off, and he drew the first money he

ad had since he began to work.

m?" I asked him.

ive like a man again.'

n, but as he worked among the

ady, hard working, faithful and

that'll do.'

minutes and see if you do not agree with me?-Mary S. McCobb, in Harper's Young People.

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE. Variety of Prominent Heavenly Tints

Cleverly Analyzed. complainingly, that we all got to nk a good deal of him. He remained, "You have all noticed," said an asronomer to a Cincinnati Times-Star nan, "that when we look away from the in into the cloudless sky, the heavens pear blue; when, however, we look in he direction of the sun, especially refined, somehow, although we when, after sunset, we look toward the estern horizon, the color is a yellowsh red. With the spectroscope it can e shown that the white light from the un is produced by a mingling of different colored rays. Indeed this can be hown by means of any triangular orism, say one of the pendants of a handelier. One of these placed in the path of a beam of light will project on a ereen a band of seven colors-red, brange, yellow, green, light blue, dark olue and violet. Understanding this, we can readily see how the effect is blue when a piece of blue glass is interposed, 'Now, Jim, look here,' said I, 'what or red when red glass is used. All but the blue and red rays respectively are want to do is to go right back to assachussetts and see if your wife's absorbed; these, however, pass through freely, and we say that the body is ve, and look up your children and blue, or red, when really the color is not a property of the glass in any true 'General,' he said, 'that's just what sense, but of the sunlight. What has was comin' to. You see, I ain't been this to do with the sky colors? I will now show you. Dissolve a little white castile soap in a tumbler of water, so as o make the water slightly turbid. Place a black screen behind the tumbler and hold the whole so that the sunlight must be reflected from the liquid before it can reach your eye. The liquid will appear blue. Hold it next in a direct co back an' hunt up my folks, an' I I can get work, an' may be I'll ine toward the sun and it appears yellowish red. Now these are the exact appearances of the sky. Sky light is refracted light. The water particles in

with me, and then go on to Massachu-"He seemed very grateful. I asked

".'What will you do when you ge there?' "'Oh, I'll get work again.' "'Well, all right; now you go off and get a new suit, and I'll take you home

"Later in the day he came back. You wouldn't have known him. Of course the suit wasn't much, but it was neat and clean, and he'd got his hair cut and his beard shaved off, and he had on a boiled shirt and a necktie. He was a big, stalwart fellow, with a handsome, waving mustache, and he looked really handsome. But there was something the matter with him, and in a

minute I knew what had spoiled Jim's "'Jim,' I said, 'you've been drinking." " 'Well, General,' said he, 'you know Ym through work now, an' hadn't tasted drop ever since I been here, so I thought I'd just get a quart of whisky while I was down there, and-and I guess I've drunk a pint or so of it, but I ain't drunk.'

"'Now, see here, Jim,' said I, 'this isn't right; you'll never get back to your wife and children if you start in this way. Quit it right where you are, and don't spoil every thing just as you

are ready to begin over again.' "He sort of half promised and went on down the road, but I noticed that he met some friends and that there was adeal of tilting of elbows. I watched him until he met another party of friends and saw the elbows go up again, and then Jim went on out of sight.

came to the tent, looking very queer, and said: "General, there's an accident happened to Jim, and I guess you'd better

"Some time afterward one of my aides

"I hurried off after him, and away up the railroad track I came to a little group of men, and in the midst of them poor Jim lying on the ground. He had got in the way of the freight train somehow, and both his legs were cut off above the knee. We picked him upand carried him to the hospital. We did what we could for him, but it wasn't much. Two or three of us sat by his bedside all night, and when day broke he died. We picked out the finest coffin we had for Jim; we dug his grave in the prettiest spot there was left in the cemetery, and he had the biggest funeral that there had been in Johnstown at all. And the day we left we took a board and set it up at the head of his grave, and all we put on it was one word: 'Jim.' -N. Y. Sun.

ON TALKING SLANG.

A Habit That Grows Rapidly and Corrupts Good Manners.

This "sermonette" is especially for you, dear girls. The advice could be out in three words-Don't do it. Possibly there might come an occasionsay once in a life-time-when a good round bit of the genuine article 'slang'' would prove funny. But to hear vulgar words used by a gentle girl is almost invariably shocking. I remember passing two girls on the street and hearing one of them say: "I'll bet you a quarter." It gave me a shiver. And when a group of school-girls fill their conversation—as, alas! they often do-with one slang phrase after another, the effect on an outsider is painfully disagreeable.

The habit of talking slang grows rapidly. It is like reporting a bit of scandal. Have you never noticed that if you say an unkind word against neighbor how quickly a chance come to say another? And with just that same appalling ease a habit of using careless, coarse words increases. Weeds

There is plenty of good, strong English to give expression to wit, droll-ery, indignation or sympathy without recourse to the phrases which belong to horse-jockeys, gamblers, tipplers and vagabonds. The street Arab picks up slang as he does the ends of old cigars from the gutter. Surely a well-bred girl is not on the same level in her speech and manner. Why should she use vulgar words any more than she

would stain her hands? There ought to be something akin to flowers in a fresh young girl. She need not be prudish nor priggish. No one wishes her to say "prunes and prisms" to coax her lips into the proper curves. But refined and dainty in speech as well as in dress she surely ought to be. Won't you please think about it for five

the atmosphere, like the particles of soap in the water, retract blue light; while the background of darkness surrounding the earth replaced the black screen. The atmosphere, like the solution of soap and water, transmits yel-

while the blue, being a weak color, is refracted too low to be seen; hence when we look toward the source of light in the evening or morning the sky is of a yellowish red color. This effect is more pronounced then than during the day, because when the sun is near the horizon the rays travel a greater distance in the air in order to reach the earth than when directly above us. Consequently the blue rays are more thoroughly refracted.

"The atmosphere has many effects in modifying the appearance of the sky and the heavenly bodies. Look at Venus over there near the western horizon and just below the crescent moon, which has ome into plain view while we have been talking (on account of the deepening darkness). Its real distance from the horizon is not as great as it appears, for the rays of light which it reflects to us, and which it receives from the sun, are bent downward when they pass into our air, perhaps fifty miles from the earth's surface. "As the effect is the same as that

which would be produced were there no atmosphere, by rays proceeding from a higher star, we locate the body in a more elevated position than the one which it actually occupies. Put a dime on the bottom of a pail filled with water and you have like conditions with a similar effect. If you place your hand where you think you see the coin you will not touch it, but a spot perhaps an inch above the true bottom. Again, do you notice how steadily Venus shines? If you are here in an hour later, when the stars are all out, you will observe that all those near the horizon, the others to a smaller extent, are merrily twinkling. This appearance, made familiar to all of us by theold nursery rhyme: 'Twinkle, twinkle little star,' is not noticeable in the case of any planet except Mercury, and has been a subject of much study on the part of scientific men; it is now generally believed that it arises from the unequal bending of the rays of light as they pass through aerial currents of different emperatures and densities. The facts seem to support this theory, for where the air is the densest-near the horizon -the effect is most noticeable, where it is the rarest-in our zenith-it is less

marked. "This twinkling produces another ilusion. When we look at the heavens on a clear winter's night the first impression on our mind is that we see an almost infinite number of stars. In truth, seldom can an ordinary eye discern more than 2,000 at once; if you should observe the sky nightly for a whole year there would be presented to your view only about 5,000. But if you take a telescope, as Sir Wm. Herschell did, and point it toward that portion of the milky way which looks the whitest and the milkiest, you will see more than 600,000 stars pass across the field of your instrument every fifteen minutes."

THE WHIPPING POST.

The first mention of whipping as a unishment occurs in the fifth chapter f Exodus, where we find that Pharaoh nipped the officers of the Israelites en they did not furnish the required umber of bricks which they were comelled to make every day.

In ancient times, says a writer in American Notes and Queries, the Romans carried whipping as a punishment arther than any other nation, and their adges were surrounded with an array o affright the offender who might be brought before them. The mildest form of whip was a flat leather strap called e ferula, and one of the most severe was the flagellum, which was made of plaited ox hide and almost as hard as

From ancient times the use of whipping can be traced through the Middle Ages down to, comparatively speaking, more modern times, when it is easier to find record of the use of the rod.

In Queen Elizabeth's time the whipping-post was an established institution in almost every village in England, the municipal records of the time informing us that the usual fee to the executioner for administering the punishment was "four pence a head." In addition to whipping being thought an excellent corrective for crime, the authorities of a certain town in Huntingdonshire must have considered the use of the lash as a sort of universal specific as well, for the corporation records of this town mention that they paid eight-pence "to Thomas Hawkins for whipping two peo-

ple yt had the small-pox.' In France and Holland whipping does not seem to have been so generally practiced. The last woman who was publicly whipped in France by judicial decree was Jeanne St. Remi de Valois, Comtesse de la Motte, for her share in the abstraction of that diamond necklace which has given point to so many

In connection with the history of flagellation in France may be mentioned the custom which prevailed there (and also in Italy) in olden times of ladies visiting their acquaintances while still in bed on the morning of the "Festival of the Innocents," and whipping them for any injuries, either real or fancied, which the victims may have done to the

fair flagellants during the past year. Among the Eastern nations the rod in various forms played a prominent part, and from what we read China might be said to be almost governed by it. Japan is singularly free from the practice of whipping, but make up for it by having a remarkably sanguinary criminal

Russia is, however, par excellence a home of the whip and the rod, the Russians having been governed from time

immemorial by the use of the lash. Many of the Russian monarchs were adepts in the use of the whip, and were also particularly ingenious in making things unpleasant for those around them. Catherine II. was so particularly fond of this variety of punishment (which she often administered in person), that it amounted almost to a passion with her. It is related that she carried this craze so far that one time the adies of the court had to come to the Winter Palace with their dresses so adjusted that the Empress could whip at

once if she felt so inclined. While the instruments of torture used in Russia were of great variety, the most formidable "punisher" was the knout, an instrument of Tartar origin and of which descriptions differ. In its ordinary form it appears to be a heavy leather thong, about eight feet in length, attached to a handle two feet long, the lash being concave, thus making two sharp edges along its entire length, and when it fell on the criminal's back it paper work of any kind) he may exerwould cut him like a flexible double- cise a potent influence."

ead. "Running the gauntlet"

was also employed, but principally in the army. In this the offender had to MRS. BARGAN-What are you worrying pass through a long line of soldiers, about this morning? each of whom gave the offender a stroke

VARIETIES.

Mr. Bargan-I need some new clothes and a with a pliant switch. Peter the Great new watch and I can't make up my mind limited the number of blows to be given whether to get the clothes at a store where to 12,000, but unless it were intended to they give away watches, or to buy a watch at kill the victims, they seldom gave more than 2,000 at a time. When the offender a stor; where they give away clothes. was sentenced to a greater number of "OH, no, let's not go!" exclaimed the little

strokes than this, the punishment was boy, as his nurse proposed going on a yacht, extended over several days for the reaand then the youngster burst into tears. "Why Willie, what in the world is the mat-Whipping, after dropping out of sight for a time in England, was reintroduced "I fust h-heard a m-man tell another to set n England in 1867, in order to put a

the s s spanker. "WHY, where have you been so long?" she

asked as he rejoined the party on the hotel "Oh, I was simply indulging in quiet reflections."

in the mirror, I suppose." "Young man," exclaimed the moralist, pointing to the second hand of the clock as it

"Oh, you vain man! Looking at yourself

marked the flight of the moments into eternity, "what is the language of that time piece?" "It has none, sir," replied the idler, "i

goes without saying."

GLADYS-MAUD (aged ten)-Grammar, how y' spell beas'ly? If He Is the Right Kind of a Man He Grandma-BEASTLY, darling, but it'

not a nice word for my pet to use. Gladys-Maud-Well, I don't care, I have got to write to mammer and popper, 'n I want to tell 'em about the weather. Grandma-Ob, very well, pet.

joke on occasionally, when their thinktanks have rundry, I do not know," said WEALTHY widower (to daughter)-My dear, the proprietor, editor, dramatic critic, -ahem-I have concluded to marry again, news reporter, business manager, foreand the-the bride wil! be Miss De Sweet. To be sure, there is some difference in our ages, but-er-as she is so young, she will be fond ing weekly sheet published in a town adjoining New York, while he was on a of society, you know, and will greatly enjoy visit to the city the other day, to a New going out with you. York Tribune writer. "When we are Daughter (respectfully)-Well, I'll chaperon

thinking of the famous city newspapers and the vast influence they exert, we are apt to underestimate the important "I've got a complaint to make," said an place occupied by the country newsoffice boy to his employer. papers. More people read them than

"What is it? "The book-keeper kicked me, sir. I don' wan't no book-keeper to kick me. "Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I

business myself." TAKEN AT HER WORD .- Her Girl Chum (sweetly)-What did John get you for a birthday present?

Mrs. Youngwife (mournfully)-Not a thing.

can't look after all the little details of the

H. G. C. (emphatically)-Why, how did that Mrs. Y. (weeping)-Well, you see, he asked me (sobs) what he should get for me-and-I (more sobs) told him I'd love him just as-just as well (sobs) if he didn't get me anything,

and-he-he-didn't. TEACHER (to puntl in juventle history class) -Now, Willie, you remember what I have told you about the battle of Waterloo, do

goatee,' and wonders that his paper is despised and neglected, when all the you? Teacher-Who won the bettle? from his pen. But if a man with brains Willie-The Juke of Wellington.

Teacher-Who came to his assistance and belped him to win it? Willie-A feller named Upgardson Atom.

HERE is Tommy's version of "The Ox and the Frog:"

"An ox tramped on a frog and squashed him. His brothers and sisters ran home and told their mother; and she said: 'How big was he?' and they said, 'Awful big:' and sie said: 'As big as this?' and swelled herself out; and they said: 'If you do that again you'll bust; and the o'd fule done it sgain,

" Moral-Never make a fule of yourself."

MINISTER-So you go to school, do you, Bobby? Bobby-Yes, sir. Minister-Let me hear you speil "bread."

Bobby-B-red. Minister-Webster spells it with an "s,"

Bobby. Bobby-Yes, sir. But you didn't ask me how Webster spells it. You saked me how I

comes to him from it. So he frets or he submits. If he frets, there is hope for THEY tell a story of Senator Evarts which him in the country. Let him take hold is a good illustration of the usual experience in a town of 5,000 people, say. If he has of the fancy farmer. He once showed a party capital to start a paper for himself, so of friends over his farm in Vermont. The much the better. If not, let him do day was hot and after a tramp over the fields some good work on the paper already established there and it will be quickly under a midday sun to see the Senator's fancy cows, the visitors, with a fine thirst, came induors for something cooling. Senator ces with discretion. It will not be nec-Evarts, while his thirsty friends looked on inessary for him to hang around the a state of pleasant expectancy, placed half a liquor stores discussing with every dozen bottles of champagne on one side of the table and a big pitcher of milk on the to make a close estimate of what it will other. Then, pointing first to the "fiz" and cost him to establish a paper, and can then to the milk, the Senator said: "Help argue his case in a convincing way, let yourselves, gentlemen. Take your choice; him approach some man with money, they both cost the same." or who can control money, and

A CHICAGO MERCHANT thus unbosoms him "Then when he is started, let him

"My wife engaged a new servant from an agency. I did not pay much attention to her, except to remark that she seemed slow and stupid. About that time I ordered from Vermont a ten-gallon can of prime maple syrup It was splendid, the best I had ever tasted, and it made my mouth water to think how good it was. The syrup and the new girl entered the house about the same time. The dividuality, here he can let it run. His next morning my wife noticed that my study lamp was nearly empty and told the girl to fill it. I thought the oil looked queer, and upon asking the new girl found she had filled the lamp from the maple syrup can.

"But wait. Instead of throwing that quart of mingled kerosene and maple syrup into the sewer, what did that girl do but pour the nauseous mess back into the syrup can. I went to the agent and on bended knees begged him to take that girl off our hands."

BEYOND their septemoial or, in later years, tor and you will be thunderstruck at the triennial, confirmation towns, a bishop was an price he will refuse for it. The posiunknown quantity in the country villages. A tion is a fascinating one. He is looked poor weman once remarked to me that she to by a large part of the community as would have liked to been at church the day a leader in all movements, religious, of the confirmation, " cos them 'ere bishops political or social. He is frequently a are so arnsbent (ancient) and beautiful." I power in more than mere local affairs, was told by the vicar of a small town in the and for a man with political aspirations south of England that a servant girl in h's there are few better callings in which to parish asked one cay if she could be spared for an hour or two as the was anx'ous to see "A bright, newsy weekly, with a paidthe bishon whe was coming to confirm at the up circulation of 2,500 and a proportionchurch. Leave was given, but in the course ate amount of cash advertisements, of an hour the girl returned. "Well, Jane," with a small job office, will give a man said her mistress, "you're soon home again; \$2,500 clear (worth \$4,000 in the city) you can't have really seen the bishop." "Oh, with plenty of time to read, improve his mind, keep abreast of the times, and yes, ma'am," the girl replied, "I've zeed en!" "Well," said the mistress, "what did you maintain his social affiliations, and will think of him?' "Ob, ma'am, he popped and assure him about 10,000 readers, on 'opped and jumped about; 'twas beautiful to whom, if he has brains (and if not, for zee en." The story was soon explained. Jane, Heaven's sake let him keep out of newsin pessing through the town, had seen a crowd of people collected around a dancing bear, gists.

and never having seen a bishop or a dancing bear, concluded they were one and the same

thing. During an examination in some of the

mission schools of London some time since the following remarkable facts regarding Bible history were brought out in answer to the following questions:

WHO WAS MOSES?

"He was an Egypsian. He lived in a hark nade of bullrushers and he kept a golden carf, and worshipt brazen snakes, and he had nothin' but quahles and manner for forty years. He was kort by the air of his ed while ridin' under the bow of a tree, and he was killed by his son Absolon as he was hanging from the bow. His end was peace." WHAT DO YOU KNOW OF THE PATRIARCH AB-

. RAHAM? "He was the father of Lot, and had tew wives. Wan was called Hismale and tother Haygur. He kept wun at home, and he hur-

ried the tother unto the desert, where she became a pillow of salt in the daytime and a pillow of fire at nite." WRITE AN ACCOUNT OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN. "A certain man went down from jerslam to

jeriker, and he feld among thawns and the thawns sprank up and choked him. Wareupon he gave tuppins to the hoast and said tak care on him and put him on his own hass. And he past bye on the hother side."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto Globe. who has been "doing" Newfoundland, and writing up the humorous side of some solemn things he saw, says: Speaking of funerals his Lordship, Bishop Power, of St. John's, once told me of a most remarkable experience which befell him once while on his way to Torbay, a small fishing village. As he rode along he saw a funeral cavalcade slowly approaching. They were poor fisher people and were all on foot, and after the manner of the villagers four stout fellows trudged along bearing the coffin upon their shoulders. while the friends and relatives of the sfilicted family walked behind. Imagire the bishop's amazement when, upon his approach, the corpse suddenly sat up in the coffin and exclaimed:

"Oh, may Heaven bless your Lordship for coming to see a poor ouldiwoman this day." "The "poor ould woman," as the startled clergyman found upon inquiry, was a bedridden old creature whose friends were taking ber to the house of a relative to end her days As her death was evidently not far off, and as a horse and wagon was an unknown convenience, it had occurred to the old woman's son to have her coffin made and carry her in that. And so, with the old woman in the coffin borne before them, the friends and neighbors enjoyed the solemn pleasure of an ante-mor tem funeral!

Chaff.

A good text for a base-ball sermon: "Where are the nine?

Why is a long engagement like a ham nock? Because it makes falling out easy. It is simple enough to be a great man; keep your mouth shut, and when you see a dollar grab it.

Teacher-Bobby, what does lazy mean? Bobby-Lazy means always to want your little sister to get it for you.

"She has the disposition of a flannel shirt."
"What on earth do you mean?" "She is a "What on earth do you mean?" shrinking little thing." The cat has nine lives, which shows that

nature had a pretty fair idea of what the car would have to go through. You can't always tell the occupant of the starched shirt by the gloss on the bosom. Summer girls and summer boys.

De Rapp—So you went geologizing. Did you find any quartz? De Roll—No; but we had a good time. We took several quarts with us.

"What did you get for your poem?"
"Thanks." "Well, that was at least something." "Yes; the editor returned it with thing."

Tangle—I suppose you have heard of Theodore Thomas, the famous conductor? Mrs. Tangle—No, I don't think I have. What line of cars is he on?

"Should we keep our vests in the vestry?" asked Gibroy. "Yes," replied Larkin; "and our coats in the coterie, and likewise our trousers in the pantry."

The Laws of Trade.—Hirshkind—Und vat may be the price of this vatch? Jeweller— Tendollars. Hirshkind (sotto voce)—He asks ten; he means eight; he'll dake six; it's vorth four; I'll offer two.

It is an indication that it is his first sh when a man worries about what others will think. It is his second when he worries about what they will say; but the old sinner worries about what they will do.

"Come, come, don't be a fool, my dear," said the husband during a domestic breeze, "Didn't marriage make you and me one?" she asked. "Of course it did." "How can help being a fool, then?"

Mamma—Well, Nellie, what did you learn at Sunday-school to-day? Nellie—That I must sell three tickets for the concert next week, give twenty cents to buy a present for the uperintendent, and-and that Noah built the Hard Work-John seems to have aged pre

maturely in the last three years." "Yes, John has a good deal on his mind." "What has he been doing?" "Trying to think up some way of living in luxury without working." Mrs. De Smith—My dear, I have a little conundrum for you. Why does a woman change her mind oftener than a man? Mr. De Smith (still reading)—Because a woman's mind needs changing oftener than a man's

(Silence.) Shoe-Dealer—I understand, sir, that you said I was a thief and a robber. I want an explanation. Blobbs (suavely)—Sir, you are entirely mistaken. What I said was that you sold shoes so cheap that you are almost a fraction.

free-tooter. A Home industry.—Father—Clars, what game was that you were playing when I looked in the parior last night? Clara—Hide and seek. Father—What was the kissing for? Clara—Oh, that was the duty on the hides.

"So you have eighteen children? And you used to insist that a small family was the proper thing." "Yes, I did think so till I moved to St. Paul and heard the arrogant boasts of Minnearolis about her population. But say, we're going to down that town yet."

A little girl who made frequent use of the A fittle gir who made frequent use of the word "guess" was corrected for it, and told to say "presume" instead. One day, on telling a caller how her mother made her aprons, she said: "Msmma don't out my dresses and aprons by a pattern. She just looks at me, and presumes." looks at me, and presumes."

Brown-Where's the fiver I laid on the table a moment ago? Mrs. Brown—You never ex-pected to see that again, did you? Brown— And wby not? Mrs. Brown—I supposed you understood enough of parliamentary practice to know that when a bill was laid on the table it was reldom heard of again.

"Will you have green or black tea?' asked the grocer of his lady customer. "Well." she replied, casting hereyes furtively around, "you may give me half a pound of pink tea for a change. I see by the papers that the pink tea is generally used at evening parties, and I guess I'll give it a triat."

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the FARMER: Geo. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, says, "The sewing machine 'Michigan' received all right. We are well pleased with it; it's

a beauty and runs like a top." Mrs. W. R. Moon, of Hillsdale, writes ws: " Now that my machine has been in the house for nearly three months, I am ready to tell what I think of it. In this length of time I have had a good chance to try it and am very well pleased with it. Can may nothing of it but what is good, for it has been thoroughly tested with all its attachments and runs nicely and does the work

Chas. M. Piess, of Brighton, says he is wery much pleased with the machine which he received, that it has a much finer case that he expected and does very satisfactory

Mrs. C. T. Miller, of Wilderville, writes: "I received my machine in good condition and am well pleased with it, I think it equal, in quality of work and appearance, to the New Home or any other of the machines which cost twice as much."

Mr. Jackson Voorheis, of Davisburg, some time ago testified as follows: "The sewing machine we bought of you a year and a half ago we have tested at all kinds of work and it gives the best of satisfaction in every respect. You have our thanks for sending out such a machine at half the price we would have to pay elsewhere."

Mr. S. J. Buck, of Crosby, Kent Co., writes: "I take pleasure in informing you the Singer sewing machine I bought of you has arrived in good order and fills the amend as stated in your paper. In fact, it is just such a machine as dealers charge \$50 or \$60 for. It is complete in every detail, and I feel as well pleased as though I had paid some middleman \$40 and and given my old machine to boot."

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Pol! Evil in a Mare.

STRONGVILLE, Mich., Aug. 9, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please advise through MICHIGAN FAR-Evil. Head swells on top and breaks out

Answer-The best advice we can give you is to call in the services of a competent weterinary surgeon to treat the animal. Poll evil is a troublesome disease to manage. The amateur in treating such a case is more likely to do harm than good. The proper use of the knife is very important and usua!ly necessary. The animal requires constitutional as well as local treatment. Fistula, or Poll-evil, cannot live in a healthy system. It is supposed to be the result of local injury, our long experience teaches us that local injury in a healthy animal results only in the formation of healthy pus; or lancing of the abscess, it heals without other treatment, except to keep the part clean. Poll evil and fistula, is due to a morbid condition of the blood, for which constitutional treatment is called for. The facts of this assertion is proven by the failare of local applications in curing the discase. Treatment: The octon, so generally recommended, is of little use in fistulous absceyses. Give the following: Socotrine, pulv., eight ounces: jamaica ginger root, paiv., two ounces; liui-farina, one round. Mix all together; give one tablespoonful at night and in the morning.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 23, 1890. FLOUR .- There has been an advance on all grades. Market firm in sympathy with wheat.

Michigan	TO	ller	D:	ro	c	e	88	١.					 	4	65	@4	
Michigan	pa	ten	ÉB.										 	5	05	@5	
Minnesot																@4	
Minnesot	8, 1	pate	n	18.								 		5	65	25	
Rye														8	35	08	56
Low grad	es.													8	25	04	2

market favoring sellers most of the time. Yesterday New York closed higher, as did Chicag and St. Louis. Cables also were firm. Our mar ket was irregular, with late futures higher than the previous day. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 99%c; No. 2 white, 944c; No. 3 white, 874c; No. 2 red. \$103: No. 8 red, 97%c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August, \$1 02%; Septem ber, \$1 0314; December, \$1 0814 19 bu. CORN.-Higher. Quoted as follows: No. 2.

83%c; No. 3, 51c; No. 4, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 58%c; No. 3 yellow, 52c per bu.

OATS,—Market higher. Quotations are as fol-

lows: No. 2 white, 89c; No. 2 mixed, 38%c; light

BARLEY.—Market firm. Selling at a range of \$2 30. \$1@1 20 per cental for fair to choice samples. dots for the week, 924 bu.; shipments, nothing. Higher prices are looked for EYE .- Quoted at 680 per bu. for No. 2, and

iddlings, \$17@18 per ton. BUTTER.-Quotations are as follows: Choice dairy, 14015c; fair to good, 12013c; creamery

17@19c B b. Market firm. CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 8%@ e W to for choice. E668.—Steady at 16c in large and 17c per dozen

in small lots. Receipts only fair. These prices were paid at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward HONEY .- Quoted at 12@14c for new comb. E:

racted, 7@9c. Demand fair. HAY .- Hay is dull at \$9 50 for No. 1 timothy, \$ for No. 2, \$7 for No. 1 clover and \$5 for No. 2

BEANS .- Quoted at \$2 25 per bu. for city hand picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 25@1 50 pe bu. These prices are for car lots. From stor prices are 5@10c per bu. higher.

SALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots, o 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl. Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES.-Green city, 5c W D., country, 6%c ured, No. 1, 756; No. 2, 656; calf, No. 1, 756c No. 2, 6%c; veal kip, No. 1, 4%c; runners and No. 2, 2% @3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 75 as to quan-

BEESWAX .- Quoted at 28@32c W To

POTATOES .- Market dull at \$2 50@3 00 per bbl DRIED FRUIT .- Apples quoted at 6% @7c for common, and 12@133 \$ b. for evaporated FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, W box \$7 00@7 50; oranges, Messinas, \$6 50@7 00; bananas, yellow, y bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 15 @12%c for layers, 15c for fancy. Cocoanuts 2 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 6@6% b. by the box.

APPLES .- The market ruled easy at unchange figures, viz., \$2@3 50 per bbl. The supply is made up of State and Southern fruit but only the latter s saleable at top figure.

ONIONS .- Firm at \$3 2523 50 W bbi. Marke better supplied. GRAPES .- Ives Seedling selling at 60c per 10 lb

pasket. Concords just beginning to come in ut prices not yet established. HUCKLEBERRIES .- The price was without hange at \$5@6 per stand.

he market a wider price range is given, namely \$6@8 per bbl. and \$1 75@3 per bu.

PEACHES .- Receipts from the Islands ar noted at 75c per peck basket. PLUMS .- Lombards quoted at

BLACKBERRIES .- Receipts were free and hiefly of soft, rusty stock for which \$4 per stand was the best price. Choice fruit was uoted at \$5 50@6 per 2 bu stand.

NUTMEG MELONS .- Quoted at \$1 2021 25 pe u., and \$323 50 per bbl. for choice. TOMATOES-There was a good supply of hon rown stock on the market yesterday, which

old at 50 @65c per bu. WATERMELONS .- Receipts more liberal. Qu ations are \$10@17 per 100, as to size and fresh-

CABBAGE .- Market steady at \$1 25 per bbl., and 84@4 50 per 100. POULTRY.-The following prices were paid esterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Fowls, 10c W b.; chickens, 11c; young

ducks, 829c; old ducks, 8c; turkeys, 12c; spring turkeys, weighing 4 Ds., 16c & D., pigeons, 20c er pair; squabs, 30c per pair. DRESSED VEAL .- Active; quoted at 708%c per

PROVISIONS .- Market steady; the only change s an advance in clear pork. Quotations are as

Mess, new	12 0002 12 25
Family	12 007 12 25
Short clear	12 25@ 12 50
Lard in tierces, P D	5% 6
Lard in kegs, 19 1b	6 6 63
Pure lard, in tierces	640 63
Hams, @ D	11 @ 11%
Shoulders, & D	740 73
Choice bacon, W D	8 6 83
Extra mess beef, new p bbl	6 75 @ 7 25
Plate beef	8 00 @ 9 25
Dried beef hams	8 75 2 9 00
Tallow, \$ 10	@ 4

at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—27 loads: Six at \$12; five at \$11 50; four at \$12 50, \$11 and \$10; two at \$13 and \$10 50. Tuesday—5 loads: Four at \$10; one at \$12. Wednesday—25 loads: Six at \$13 and \$11; three at \$12 50 and \$10; two at \$11 50 and \$10; three at \$12 50 and \$10; two at \$13 50 and \$10 50. Thursday—One load at \$13. Friday—23 loads: Five at \$18 and \$12; three at \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$11; two at \$10; one at \$14 and \$13 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 781 head. The quality averaged poor and there were quite a few loads of westerns among the receipts. There was a good attendance of buyers and the demand was fairly active, the range of prices being about the same as those ruling last week. All of the offering?, except some of the westerns changed hands, and the market closed steady. There was quite a heavy run f calves, sales being made at \$4@5 per hun-

Newton sold Stonehouse 23 mixed western v 700 lbs at \$2 30 and 19 to McGee av 732 lbs Kelly sold Bussell 23 mixed westerns av 752

lbs at \$2 40. Richmond sold Brooka 10 stockers av 700 ba at \$2 35 and 5 bulls to McGee av 950 ibs at

51 95. Lewis sold Billkofski 5 fair heifers av 834 lbs at \$3 and a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers stock to Filzpatrick av 687 lbs at

Hawley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers stock av 718 ibs at \$2 45. Ackley 50:a G: nther 4 fair heffers av 840 lbs at \$3 and a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers stock to Fitzpatrick av 680 lbs at

Cark sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers stock av av 851 lbs at \$2 40. Of lair butchers stock av av out lib at 20.

Beardsley sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers steers av 866 ibs at \$3 25.

Eldredge sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 740 ibs at \$2 and 4 buils av 940 ibs at \$1 75.

Adems sold McIntires mixed lot of 5 head

f fair butchers stock av 908 lbs at \$2 75 and

Adams sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 778 lbs

Adams sold Sullivan av such at \$2 40.

Wietzel sold Marsbick a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers stock av 842 lbs at \$2 75.

Ack ey sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 692 lbs at \$2 25 and 3 bulls av 863 lbs at \$1 75.

Lewis cold Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers stock av 602 lbs at

Mitte sold Sullivan 18 stockers av 688 lbs at \$2 40 and a mixed lot of 8 head of thin but blooms stock to McIntire av 707 lbs at

\$2 37%. Beardsley sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av

604 lbs at \$2 30.

Wheeler sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 661 lbs at \$3 25 and 3 buils av 733 lbs at \$1 75.

Holmes sold Marxa mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers stock av 773 lbs at \$3 40.

Egerton sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers stock av 820 lbs at \$2 90.

\$2 80.

McHugh sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 698 lbs at \$2 36 and 4 bulls av 707 lbs at \$1 75.

Campbeil sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers stock av 747 lbs at \$2 50.

Wietzel sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 637 lbs at \$2 15 and a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers atock for Ramman av 558 lbs at the outchers stock to Kamman av 558 lbs at the

Gleason sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 26 Gleason sold Fileschman & mixed lot 20 head of coarse butchers stock av 650 lbs at \$2. Clement sold Purdy a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers stock av 850 lbs at \$2.55 and

of rair Dutchers stock av 355 his at \$2.55 at \$4.55 beat \$2.

P. oper sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 718 lbs at \$2.25.

Cushman sold McGee a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers stock av 793 lbs at \$2.25.

McHugh sold June a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers stock av 613 lbs st \$2 25. Gleason sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 609 lbs at \$2 25.

Dennis sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers stock av 642 bs at \$2 35 and 6 stockers to Brooks av 795 bs at \$2 60. Page sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 bead of coarse butchers stock av 810 bs at \$3 and 5 stockers to Sullivan av 514 lbs at the same

Sprague sold Kamman a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers stock av 715 lbs at \$2 40. Plotts sold McGee a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers stock av 810 lbs at \$2 35.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 918 head. The demand for sheep was active, the local trade taking all the receipts and paying fully

as bigh for them as they did last week. Campbell sold Loosemore 10 av 103 lbs at Holmes sold Young 35, part lambs, av 71

Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick 35 av 81 lbs at \$4 50 and 10 culls av 67 lbs at \$3. Wheeler sold Fitzpatrick 40 lambs av 52 lbs Hoover sold Loosemore 115, part lambs, av

lick sold Fitzpatrick 21, partlambs, av

Vickery sold Monahan 47 av 66 lbs at \$3 75. Bordine sold Fitzpatrick 63 lambs av 61 lbs

Lucke sold Young 14, part lembs, av 65 lbs at \$5.25. Stevenson sold Mcnahan 50 av 74 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 797 head. The hog market was fairly active and the receipts changed hands at about last week's

Williams sold Webb Bros 42 av 224 lbs at

McHugh sold RS Webb 26 av 177 lbs at Clark sold R S Webb 21 av 151 lbs at \$3 co. Gleason sold R S Webb 46 av 177 lbs at \$3 co.

Murphy sold R S Webb 67 av 134 lbs at \$3 50 Johnson sold R S Webb 71 av 178 lbs a

Campbell sold Webb Bros 43 grassers a Watson sold R S Webb 26 grassers av 166 bs at \$3 40.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

There was a small supply of cattle at these rards and the quality was very poor. There was a demand for all that was offered and some good cattle could have been placed at fair prices. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:	
Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650	
lbs	0
to 1,450	5
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	0
960 to 1,100)
cows, heifers and light steers 2 75@3 25 Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light	5
thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 2 00@2 40	
Stockers 2 25@2 50)

Veal calves Spicer sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers stock av 773 lbs at \$2 35 5 av 776 lbs at \$2 25 and a coarse cow and 2 bulls av 953 lbs at \$2.

Hill sold Burt Spencer 2 good cows av 1,225

Ibs at \$3; 2 coarse ones av 1,000 ibs at \$1 60 and one weighing 980 lbs at \$2.

Schmool sold Brooka 5 stockers av 612 lbs at \$2 and a bull weighing 970 ibs at \$175.

Judson sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers stock av 930 lbs at \$2 60 and a bull weighing 650 ibs at \$1 75. Giddings sold McGee a mixed lot of 20 head

of fair butchers stock av 817 lbs at \$2 50 and 3 buils av 773 lbs at \$1 75.

Judson sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers stock av 764 lbs at \$2 40: 2 bulls to Sullivan av 1,200 lbs at \$2 15 and 2 av 980 lbs at \$1 75.

Hill sold Brooks 7 bulls av 1.100 lbs at \$1.75. Schmool sold Monahan a m'xed lot of ; head of coarse butchers stock av 663 lbs at \$2.

SHEEP. The run of sheep was light, the demand good and prices fully as high as those of one

Judson sold the Michigan Beef Co 118

Juggen soid the Michigan Heef Co 118 wethers av 83 lbs at \$4 75.

Glenn sold the Michigan Beef Co 41 av 67 lbs at \$3 50 and 55 lambs av 54 lbs at \$5.

Stevens soid John Kobinson 129 av 72 lbs at \$3 90. HOGS. There was a fair supply of hogs on sale.

The market was active and prices ranged fully stronger than those of last week. Hill sold Steele 47 av 178 lbs at \$3 75.

Glenn sold Sullivan 72 roughs av 117 C Roe sold Webb Bros 52 av 172 lbs at \$3 85 and 132 to Sulliven av 158 lts at \$3 65. Stabler cold Webb Bros 49 av 201 lbs at \$3 72½ and 15 roughs to Sullivan av 127 lbs

at \$3. Giddings sold Webb Bros 29 av 170 lbs at Kerr sold Webb Bros 10 av 240 lbs at \$3 87% C Roe sold Sullivan 152 av 148 lbs av \$3 50

Chicago,

CATTLE.-Receipts 78,011, against 63,385 last of tair futchers stock at \$2.20.

Campbell sold Knoch 5 good tutchers steers av 1,134 lbs at \$3.50.

Week. Shipments 19,300. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 22,918 head.

The market opened up slow and prices were lbs at \$2.25 and 4 stockers to Sullivan av 660 beeves of 1,000@1,700 lbs sold unevenly, the better grades 10@15 cents lower and the poor est to medium 15@20 cents lower, cutting of quite a slice of last week's advance. Sales were at \$3 94@4 85, with rough 1,456@1,600 lb cattle at \$4@4 25. Some 1,315@1,428 lb Tennessee cattle sold at \$1 10; 1,534 lb stags at \$3 75; 1,100@1,146 lb Montana Texans at \$3 75 @3 85: through Texas steers at \$2 25@3 10. also some 1,221 lb slop-fed cattle at \$1 15. Native cows sold at 15@25 cents lower. The general market closed steady at the decline. Prices were steady on Tuesday and Wednes day, and advanced 10 cents on Thursday, closing strong. On Friday the market was stead and strong closing at the following

> Texas steers..... Western rangers....

Western rangers.

Hogs.—Receipts 89,973, against 127,515 last week. Shipments 22,189. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 26,973 head. The aupply was fairly large and the quality good. The demand was active and for the best grades prices averaged about the same as Saturday, while the common grades were weak. Light soid at \$3 90@4 05: mixed, \$3 75 @3 80; heavy packing and shipping, \$3 90@4 06. The market was active and steady on Watson sold Suilivan 7 stockers av 668 lbs at \$2 30 and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers stock to Fitzpatrick av 666 lbs at \$2 15.

Patton sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers stock av 797 lbs at \$2 10.

CATTLE.-Receipts 16,948, against 21,584 the previous week. There were 278 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The strike on the N Y. Central shut off the shipments by that route to the interior of the State, but there was an active demand for all grades of stock and the opening sales were at an advance over those of last week. Towards the close however the market weakened and the advance was lost. Export steers were quoted at \$4 50@4 95; good butchers steers of 950 to to 1,100 lbs at \$3 35@3 75 and medium steers of 1,150@1,250 lbs at \$3 75@4 10. Good mixed butchers stock sold at \$3 35@3 60 and common at \$2 25@2 76. The receipts were light during the balance of the week, and the market closed steady at the following

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in the flesh. weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in fine fiesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common o choice. SHEEP.—Receipts 48,000, against 35,000 the

SHEEP.—Receipts 48,000, against 35,000 the previous week. There were 50 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The market was very dull and prices were off fully 25 cents from those ruling at the close of last week. Culls were quoted at 332 350; fair to good 75 to 85 lb sheep, \$425; choice to extra, 90 to 100 lbs, \$47505; felected wethers, \$5 1025 30; fair to good yearlings, \$47505; choice 75 to 80 lbs, \$625 10; spring lambs, \$5 5006 25. Prices were steady on Tuesday, with light receipts. The market was slow on Wednesday and sheep were a shade lower, lambs steady. The receipts were light on Thursday and prices unchanged. On Friday the trading was light and the market closed with fair to good 75 to 85 lb sheep selling at \$404 15; choice to extra 90 to 100 lbs, \$4605; yearlings fair to good, \$47505; choice, \$505 10; spring lambs, \$5 5026 25.

Hoos.—Receipts 35,750, against 39,500 the previous week. There were 90 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The strike interfered with this department of trade and the builk of the sales were to local dealers. The de Clark sold R S Webb 21 av 151 lbs at \$3 60.

Clark sold R S Webb 26 av 177 lbs at \$3 60.

Lucke fold Steele 11 sv 157 lbs at \$3 80.

Miller sold Webb Bros 69 av 189 lbs at \$3 65.

Eldredge sold Webb Bros 69 av 189 lbs at \$3 65.

Eldredge sold Webb Bros 46 av 186 lbs at \$3 70.

Dennis sold R S Webb 43 av 148 lbs at \$3 70.

Taggert fold R S Webb 40 av 162 lbs at \$3 60.

Patten sold Steele 39 av 185 lbs at \$3 80.

Patten sold Steele 39 av 185 lbs at \$3 80. ers selling at \$4@4 15; heavy and medium \$4 15@4 20; grassers, \$3 25@3 75.

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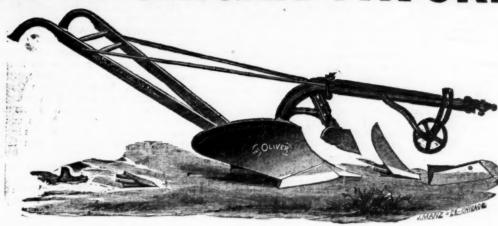
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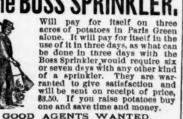


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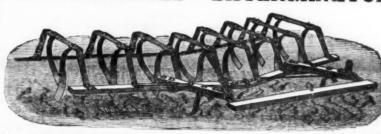


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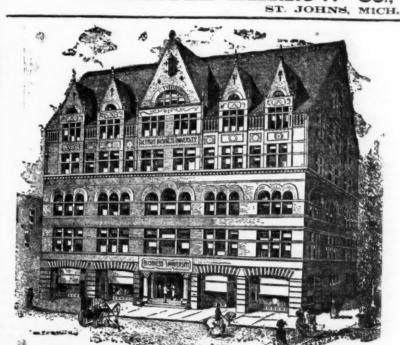
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> Products—Wool—(Spring Wheat—Cr Summary .tru.-Back to Griss The Editorial Three Lombardy's Iron Cr A Gloomy Prospect— To Eradicate Warts— He Needed Sleep—Va

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Agricul

As previously announ there is to be a grand

stock now at Mound near Beanington, Shiav takes place on Thursd Col. J. A. Mann superi The breeding of pure run on this farm in 188 inued to an increasing Purchases have been time as the business and always with the chi quality of the various upon the farm. These natural increase of the he at length outgrown the profitably maintain. decided upon as the sing of the surplus. elections have been ma the herd of Shorthorns males and four bul s, managed in a practical v een to breed a class of andled by farmers in th which they must to keep will meet the requiremen They are all of well kn

The herd of Berkshires of the swine exhibits at Fairs for years, and has d up the reputation of this h The entire herd, (with the of a few sows and one be prize herd of 1890, togethe of the present year, making head will be sold. It has send out a mean hog from fact that representatives found in many of the bes other States, shows its star ers. You can, therefore, nest breeding and a high merit at your own prices. From the flock of regist inos about 85 ewes will ing half the flock kept of lock has been bred up w o-day ranks with the tate. No expense has turing the best sires obt breeding of a high charac

cannot help but meet the

Besides the registered f high grade Merino ev which were sired by the registered flock, and form rade flocks to be found loted for its shearing qu the high character of its if This is the live stock to ertainly comprises a selering out farmers who pro mproved stock, or addit their herds and flocks. out by September 20th, an on application. Address inington, Mich.

THE annual wheat meet irmers' Club was held a besday last. The discus and varieties was interest prepare for this week. in next issue. As the a most important whea mowledge of the variet timely to those who are the 33 growers present. wheat, seven for hybr e for Clawson, two for ster (very like the Lanca ed wheat), and two for Poole wheat, being grown of Little Prairie Ronde, very promising.

Although wheat has take is not being rushed for luantities as yet, farmers or still better figures,